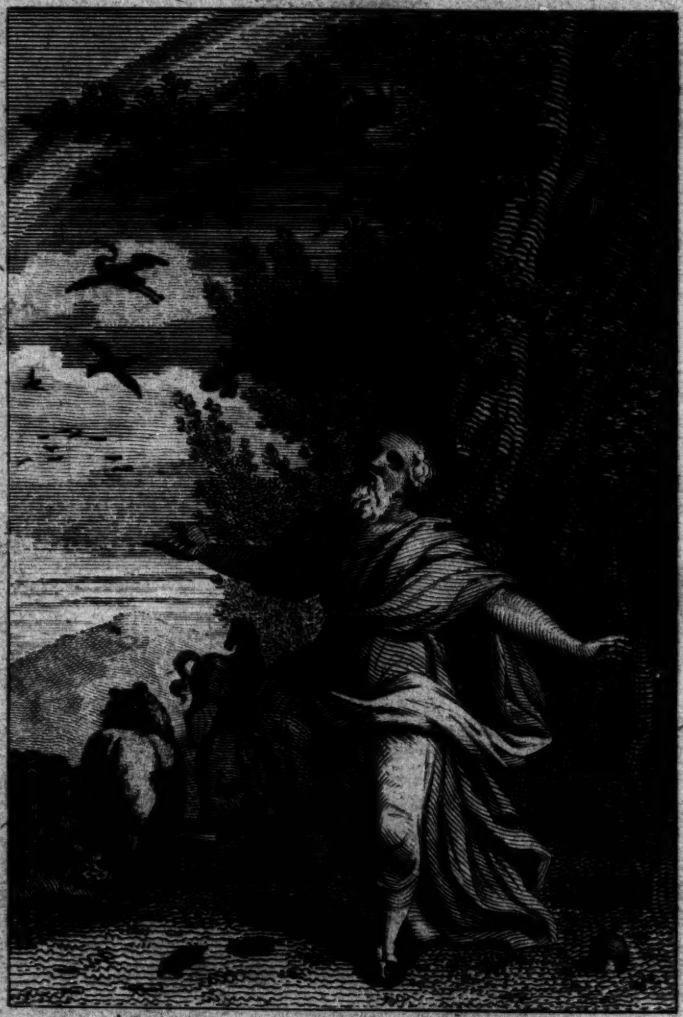
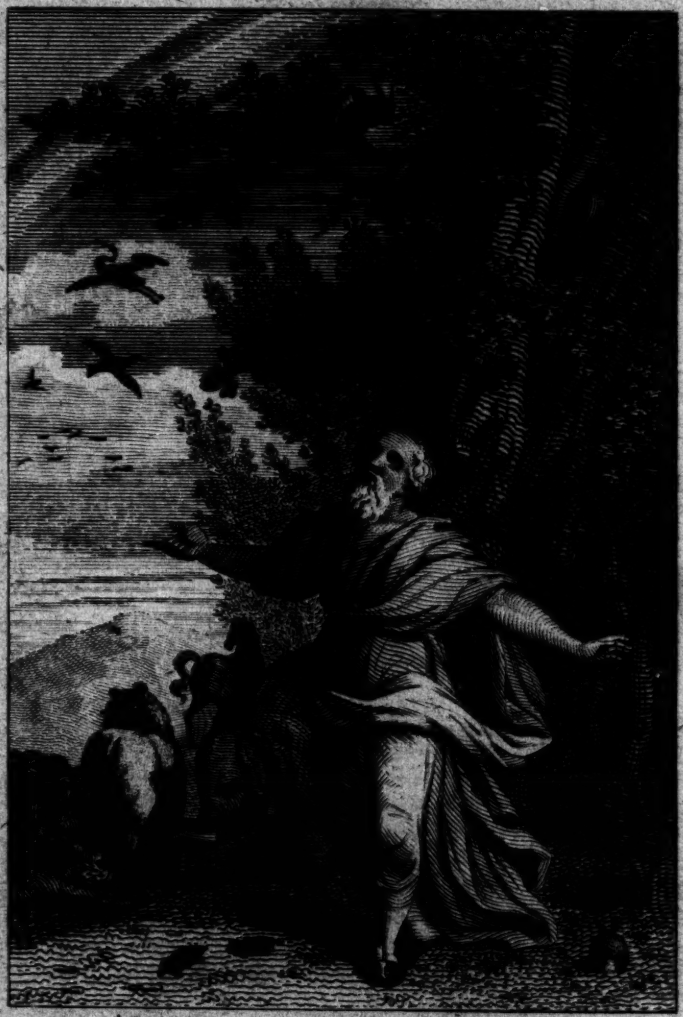


O' Lord, how Wonderfull are thy Works.

Pub.d May 21 1790 by G. Riley Ludgate St.



O' Lord, how Wonderfull are thy Works.

Pub.d May 21 1790 by G. Riley Ludgate St.

# THE BEAUTIES OF THE CREATION:

## OR, A NEW MORAL SYSTEM OF NATURAL HISTORY:

### IN FIVE VOLUMES:

Consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| QUADRUPEDS, | INSECTS, |
| BIRDS, | TREES AND FLOWERS, |
| FISHES AND REPTILES, | &c. &c. |

Designed to inspire Youth with Humanity towards the Brute Creation, and bring them early acquainted with the wonderful Works of the Creator.

*Who can this field of miracles survey,*
*And not with* Galen, *all in rapture, say,*
*Behold a* God! *adore him, and obey!*

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR G. RILEY, NO. 35, LUDGATE-STREET;
AND SOLD BY S. HAZARD, BATH.

1793.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
82
MAR

# THE BEAUTIES OF THE CREATION.

---

VOLUME I.

*QUADRUPEDS.*

ENTERED AT STATIONER'S HALL.

TO

TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCESS AMELIA,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

MOST DEVOTED AND OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

No. 33, Ludgate-ſtreet,
December 25, 1792.

GEORGE RILEY.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
87
MAR

# PREFACE.

NATURAL HISTORY comprehending, in its general ſenſe, the whole produce of the Creation, it was impoſſible to include, in two ſmall volumes, as originally publiſhed, even the names of all the different articles; the Editor, there-

fore

fore, from the very flattering ſucceſs, and great approbation he has met with, has been induced to make a further ſelection, by extending the two volumes into four, which he has done, by adding thereto a volume of Fiſhes and Reptiles, and another of Trees, Flowers, &c. in the progreſs of which he confeſſes himſelf to have been loſt in wonder, and entangled in difficulties, which of the moſt curious to reject or reſerve for this little ſtorehouſe of natural rareties.

He has, however, particularly aimed at giving a deſcription of thoſe creatures which are diſtinguiſhed by any peculiar characteriſtics, whether it be of beauty, utility, curioſity, or medicinal virtue.

It has alſo been his endeavour to trace, in a more eſpecial manner, the grand outlines of thoſe

thoſe ſublime wonders which elevate the heart to the Great Creator of the Univerſe, than deſcend to the minute inveſtigation of a mere ſpeculatiſt; for, as the ingenious Blackmore ſays,

"Who can this field of miracles ſurvey,
"And not with GALEN*, all in rapture ſay,
"Behold a GOD! adore him, and obey!"

THIS engaging ſubject, much as it is neglected, is, of all others, the moſt neceſſary to a polite and well-finiſhed education. It ſoftens and humanizes the mind imperceptibly, leading us to this ſublime truth,—That nothing is created in

* GALEN was profeſſedly an atheiſt, until he providentially ſaw a human ſkeleton, which, conſidering attentively, with regard to the wiſdom diſplayed in its ſtructure, was the immediate cauſe of his not only believing in a God, but becoming a moſt zealous profeſſor of religion.

in vain; it alſo teaches us, that the knowledge of God is the moſt noble, and ſhould, therefore, be the ultimate object of all our purſuits. This divine ſcience is the only means by which we can know ourſelves; by the attainment of which we learn to be grateful to the Supreme Being, for having created for our uſe, ſupport, and protection, ſuch a number of creatures.

THE Editor has been more anxious to vindicate the dignity of Nature, than to debaſe it with puerile reſearches. Whenever any grand deviation is obſervable in one Beaſt, Fiſh, &c. from another, he has taken the freedom to ſearch for the final cauſe, independent of former opinions, however ſanctioned by authority, when they happen not to be congenial with his own ſentiments. To trace the final cauſes, or the reaſons of the difference in the various claſſes of Birds,

Birds, Beaſts, &c. is the moſt eſſential object to purſue in the ſtudy of Nature. To look for differences, as ſome have done, with a view not only to gratify a prepoſſeſſion for novelty, without improving the mind or amending the heart, is turning Natural Hiſtory into a raree-ſhow, inſtead of adopting it as a ſcience.

To avoid that tedious detail, which tires by its ſameneſs, and confuſes by its intricacy, he has ſpecified only thoſe creatures which it is moſt eſſential to notice, in order that the reader might be able, with greater facility, to diſtinguiſh one animal from another; but, in this, the peculiar beauties are more particularly attended to, than any deviation of colour or form, which have no qualities to recommend them to obſervation.

With reſpect to the arrangement, he has endeavoured to preſent it as ſyſtematically to his readers, as ſuch an abridgment could poſſibly admit. In order that the ſtudent may the better comprehend the different kinds of animals, &c. which theſe volumes contain, they are arranged and deſcribed under their reſpective claſſes. Whenever there are a greater number of a ſpecies than the limits of the work will admit a deſcription of, they are ſpecified by name, according to the moſt accurate naturaliſts.

The proprietor of this work being deſirous to render every part as complete as poſſible, he has taken every care to obtain the moſt correct drawings of the different ſubjects, contained in theſe volumes, conceiving that nothing can tend ſo much to impreſs any deſcription on the mind, as the addition of a perfect repreſentation of the original

original. Impreſſed with this opinion, he hopes his endeavours to aid the undertaking with all that could render it inſtructive and intereſting, will be received as a ſmall token of that reſpect which he has for the public patronage ſo liberally experienced by him.

INDEX.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
87
MAR

# INDEX.


ANTELOPE - - 48
Ant-Eater - - - 213
Armadillo - - - - 189
Aſs - - - - - - 17
Baboon - - - - - 115
Bats or Flying Mice - 217
Beaver - - - - - 177
Buffalo - - - - - 29
Bull, Ox, and Cow - 24
Camelion - - - - 225
Camel - - - - - - 74
Camelopard - - - 46
Civet - - - - - - 166
Cougar - - - - - 159
Crocodile - - - 221
Dromedary - - - 78
Elephant - - - - - 97
Elk - - - - - - - 54
Fox - - - - - - 139
Fox-Hound - - - 129
Fallow-Deer - - - 68
Female Tibet - - - 72
Genet - - - - - - 170
Greyhound - - - 125
Hare - - - - - 193
Hippopotamus - - - 92
Hog - - - - - - 85
Horſe - - - - - - 7
Hyæna - - - - - 133
Ibex - - - - - 42
Jerboa - - - - - 202
Kanguroo - - - - 210


Lion

# INDEX.


Lion - - - - - 145
Long-nosed Tapir - 95
Mandril - - - - - 117
Maſtiff - - - - - 122
Mole - - - - - 199
Muſk - - - - - 51
Ourang-Outang - - 109
Opoſſum - - - - - - 161
Panther - - - - - 157
Pigmy Ape - - - - 113
Pointer - - - - - 128
Polar, or Great White Bear 150
Porcupine - - - - - 181
Rabbit - - - - - - 197
Rein-Deer - - - - - 58
Rhinoceros - - - - 88
Sable - - - - - - 173
Sheep - - - - - - 37
Sloth - - - - - 185
Seal - - - - - 233
Sea-Horſe - - - - 237
Squirrel - - - - - 206
Stag - - - - - - - 63
Tortoiſe - - - - - 229
Urus - - - - - - - 27
Wallachian Sheep - 41
Wild Boar - - - - 82
Wolf - - - - - 136
Zebra - - - - - 21
Zebu - - - - - 33


BRITISH MUSEUM 15 87 MAR

NATURAL

# NATURAL HISTORY.

## QUADRUPEDS.

### THEIR GENERAL NATURE.

### INTRODUCTION.

QUADRUPEDS, after MAN, in Natural Hiſtory, require the next attention, and for the following reaſons. Being of ſimilar ſtructure with ourſelves, having inſtincts and properties ſuperior to all other parts of Animated

Nature, affording great aſſiſtance to Man, and ſometimes exerciſing the greateſt hoſtilities, muſt render them the moſt intereſting part of the Creation, and claim the firſt attention of the Naturaliſt.

SIMILITUDE TO MAN.—Like us, they are elevated above the Birds, by their young being produced alive; above the claſs of Fiſhes, by breathing through the lungs; above Inſects, by blood circulating through their veins; and moſtly, above all parts of the Brute Creation, by being partly or entirely covered with hair. Since Quadrupeds ſo nearly approach us in animal perfection, how little reaſon have we to be vain of our corporeal qualities!

FIGURE.—The heads of Quadrupeds are generally adapted to their mode of living. In ſome it is ſharp, to enable them to turn up the earth, where they find their food depoſited; in others, it is long, in order to afford room for the olfactory nerves; in many, it is ſhort and thick, to ſtrengthen the jaw, and qualify it for combat. Their legs and feet are entirely formed to the nature and exigencies of the animal. When the body

BRITISH MUSEUM 15 67 MAR

body is heavy, the legs are thick and ſtrong; when it is light, they are active and ſlender. Thoſe that feed on fiſh, are made for ſwimming, by having webbed feet; thoſe that prey upon animals, are provided with claws, which they can draw and ſheath at pleaſure; but the more peaceable and domeſtic animals are generally furniſhed with hoofs, which, being more neceſſary for defence than attack, enable them to traverſe the immenſe tracts which they are deſtined to paſs over, either to ſerve man, ſearch for food, or avoid hoſtility.

Disposition for Prey.—Beaſts of Prey ſeldom devour each other. Nothing but extreme hunger can induce them to commit this outrage againſt Nature; and, when they are obliged to ſeek ſuch a ſubſiſtence, the weakeſt affords to the ſtrongeſt but a diſagreeable repaſt. In ſuch caſes, the Deer or Goat is what they particularly ſeek after, which they either take by purſuit or ſurpriſe.

Natural Sagacity.—In countries uninhabited by Man, ſome animals have been found in a kind of

civil ſociety, where they ſeemed united in mutual friendſhip and benevolence: but no ſooner does Man intrude upon their haunts, than their bond of ſociety is diſſolved, and every animal ſeeks ſafety in ſolitude.

Clothing of Animals.—In the colder climates, they are covered with a fur, which preſerves them from the inclemencies of the weather; in the more temperate, they have ſhort, and in the warmer climates they have ſcarcely any, hair upon their bodies. Thus we perceive that they are provided with clothing, according to the nature of their ſituation.

Ferocity.—Where men are the moſt barbarous, animals are the moſt ferocious. Thoſe produced in climates of extreme heat, poſſeſs a nature ſo ſavage, that they are ſcarcely ever tamed.

Food.—The place, as well as the nature of their food, is adapted to the ſize and ſpecies of the animal. Thoſe feeding in vallies are generally larger than thoſe that ſeek their food on mountains. In warm climates, their

their plenteous and nutritive food renders them remarkable for bulk. Milk is their firſt aliment.

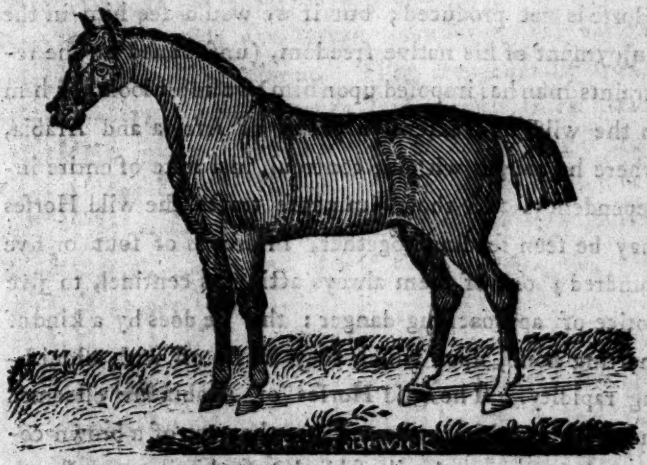
PRODUCE.—Beaſts that are large, uſeleſs, and formidable, produce but few at a time; while thoſe that are ſmall, ſerviceable, and inoffenſive, are more prolific. This ſeems to be adapted with the moſt admirable proportion; for, were the ſmaller and weaker to have leſs offſpring, their race might be deſtroyed, by being ſo frequently made the prey of ſtronger animals.

COURAGE.—In defence of their young, no danger or terror can drive animals from their protection. Such as have force, and ſubſiſt by rapine, are moſt formidable in their ferocious courage.

GENERATION.—Each ſpecies of Quadrupeds bring forth their young at the time when Nature moſt plenteouſly affords them their reſpective nutriment. Thoſe animals which hoard up proviſions for the winter, produce their young in January, by which time they are enabled to collect ſufficient ſubſiſtence for their offſpring.

Quadrupeds which are called *oviparous*, from being hatched from eggs, ſuch as the Crocodile, Turtle, &c. are the moſt prolific, being no ſooner freed from the ſhell than they attain their utmoſt ſtate of animal perfection.

EVERY ſpecies of animal has its peculiar cry, by which they diſtinguiſh each other, and communicate the general expreſſions of their paſſions, as fear, joy, deſire, &c. Thus has the all-wiſe, bountiful, and divine Creator, in his infinite wiſdom, formed a race of animals for the uſe of mankind, and granted us dominion over them, which ſhould never be exerciſed but with the greateſt humanity.




## THE HORSE.

THE various excellencies of this noble animal, the grandeur of his ſtature, the elegance and proportion of his parts, the beautiful ſmoothneſs of his ſkin, the variety and gracefulneſs of his motions, and above all, his uſefulneſs, entitle him to a precedence in the hiſtory of the brute creation.

THERE are few parts of the known world where the Horſe is not produced; but if we would ſee him in the enjoyment of his native freedom, (unſubdued by the reſtraints man has impoſed upon him) we muſt look for him in the wild and extenſive plains of Africa and Arabia, where he ranges without controul, in a ſtate of entire independency. In thoſe immenſe tracts the wild Horſes may be ſeen feeding together, in droves of four or five hundred; one of them always acting as centinel, to give notice of approaching danger: this he does by a kind of ſnorting noiſe, upon which they all fly off with aſtoniſhing rapidity. The wild Horſes of Arabia are eſteemed the moſt beautiful in the world: they are of a brown colour, their mane and tail of black tufted hair, very ſhort; they are ſmaller than the tame ones, are very active, and of great ſwiftneſs. The moſt uſual method of taking them is with traps concealed in the ſand, by which they are entangled and caught.

IT is probable there were once wild Horſes in Europe, which have long ſince been brought under ſubjection. Thoſe found in America were originally of the Spaniſh breed,

breed, ſent thither upon its firſt diſcovery, which have ſince become wild, and ſpread themſelves over various parts of that vaſt continent. They are generally ſmall, not exceeding fourteen hands high; with thick heads and clumſy joints: their ears and necks are longer than thoſe of the Engliſh Horſes. They are eaſily tamed; and, if by accident they are ſet at liberty, they ſeldom become wild again; but know their maſter, and may eaſily be caught by him.

ALTHOUGH the Horſe is endowed with vaſt ſtrength and powers, he ſeldom exerts either to the prejudice of his maſter; on the contrary, he ſeems to participate in his pleaſures, and ſhares with him in his labours: generous and perſevering, he gives up his whole powers to the ſervice of his maſter; though bold and intrepid, he repreſſes the natural vivacity and fire of his temper, and not only yields to the hand, but ſeems to conſult the inclination of his rider.

BUT it muſt continue to be matter of regret to every feeling mind, that theſe excellent qualities ſhould be often

ſhamefully abuſed in the moſt unneceſſary exertions; and the honeſt labours of this noble animal thrown away in the ungrateful taſk of accompliſhing the purpoſes of unfeeling folly, or laviſhed in gratifying the expectations of an intemperate moment.

The Horſe, in his domeſtic ſtate, is generous, docile, ſpirited, and yet obedient; adapted to the various purpoſes of pleaſure and convenience, he is equally ſerviceable in the draught, the field, or the race. And yet, notwithſtanding all the good qualities of this noble and generous animal, when he is ſo enfeebled by age, and worn down by the ſevere drudgery of his lordly maſter, as to be incapable of contributing any longer to his pleaſure, his ambition, or his avarice, he is (as if ingratitude were peculiar to the human ſpecies) ſold for ſcarcely the worth of his bridle. In this ſtate of lamentable exiſtence, he is conſigned to the cruel treatment of ſome inhuman wretch, who chaſtiſes him for that weakneſs incident to his old age, or which he has acquired in the ſervitude of his former maſter, and thus tortures the remnant of his life, which ſhould, were it only for

paſt

paſt ſervices, be cheriſhed with the moſt tender care and attention.

In Arabia, there is ſcarcely a man, how poor ſoever in other reſpects, but is poſſeſſed of his Horſe, which he conſiders as an invaluable treaſure. Having no other houſe but a tent to dwell in, the Arabian and his Horſe live upon the moſt equal terms: his wife and family, his mare and her foal, are often ſeen lying indiſcriminately together; whilſt the little children frequently climb without fear upon the body of the inoffenſive animal, which permits them to play with and careſs it without injury. The Arabs never beat their Horſes; they ſpeak to, and ſeem to hold friendly intercourſe with them; they never whip them, and ſeldom, but in caſes of neceſſity, make uſe of the ſpur. Their agility in leaping is very great; and if the rider happen to fall, they are ſo tractable as to ſtand ſtill in the midſt of the moſt rapid career. The Arabian Horſes are of a middle ſize in general, leſs than thoſe of this country, eaſy and graceful in their motions, and rather inclined to leanneſs.—It is worthy of remark, that there, inſtead of croſſing the breed, the Arabs take every precaution to

keep it pure and unmixed: they preſerve with the greateſt care, and for an amazing length of time, the races of their horſes.—Thoſe of the firſt kind are called Nobles, being "of a pure and ancient race, purer than milk." They have likewiſe two other kinds, which have been degraded by common alliances, and ſell at inferior prices.

From Arabia the race of Horſes has probably extended into Barbary and other parts of Africa; thoſe being conſidered as next to the Arabian Horſes in ſwiftneſs and beauty, though they are ſtill ſmaller. The Spaniſh Genette is alſo held in great eſtimation; like the former they are ſmall, but beautiful, and extremely ſwift. The Horſes of India and many parts of China are extremely ſmall and vicious: one of theſe was ſome years ago brought into this country as a preſent to the Queen, which was very little larger than ſome maſtiffs, meaſuring only nine hands in height.

In Great-Britain the breed of Horſes ſeems to be as mixed as that of its inhabitants. By great attention to the improvement of this noble animal, by a judicious mixture of

of ſeveral kinds, and by ſuperior ſkill in management, the Engliſh RACE-HORSE is allowed to excel thoſe of the reſt of Europe, or perhaps the whole world. For ſupporting a continuance of violent exertion, (or what is called, in the language of the turf, *bottom*) they are ſuperior to the Arabian, the Barb, or the Perſian; and for ſwiftneſs they will yield the palm to none. An ordinary Racer is known to go at the rate of a mile in leſs than two minutes; but there have been inſtances of much greater rapidity. The famous Horſe Childers has been known to move eighty two feet and a half in a ſecond, or nearly a mile in a minute; he has run round the courſe at Newmarket, which is little leſs than four miles, in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds.

*The following account of the Prizes won by ſome of our capital* RACE-HORSES, *will ſhew the importance of that breed in* England, *where ſuch vaſt ſums frequently depend on the iſſue of their conteſts.*

BAY MALTON, (by Sampſon) the property of the late Marquis of Rockingham, in ſeven prizes, won the amazing

zing ſum of 5,900l. At York he run four miles in ſeven minutes and forty-three ſeconds and a half; which was ſeven ſeconds and a half leſs time than was ever done before, over the ſame courſe.

CATO, a famous Horſe, bred by George Bowes, Eſq. of Gibſide, won the firſt king's plate run for at Newcaſtle upon Tyne. Beſides which, he won five king's plates, and near 3,000l. in ſundry prizes.

CHILDERS, (well known by the name of Flying Childers) the property of the Duke of Devonſhire, was allowed by ſportſmen to be the fleeteſt Horſe that ever was bred in the world. He ſtarted at Newmarket ſeveral times againſt the beſt Horſes of his time, and was never beaten: he won, in different prizes, to the amount of nearly 2,000l.; and was afterwards reſerved as a ſtallion.—The ſire of Childers was an Arabian, ſent by a gentleman as a preſent to his brother in England.

DORIMANT, a famous Horſe belonging to Lord Oſſory, won prizes to the amazing amount of 13,363l.

LITTLE

LITTLE DRIVER (by the famous Childers) won 1,450l. in 50l. plates; and beat, at different times, forty-four running Horſes, which had collectively won two hundred and three prizes.

ECLIPSE was allowed to be the fleeteſt Horſe that ever ran in England ſince the time of Childers. After winning king's plates and other prizes to a great amount, he now covers, by ſubſcription, forty mares, at thirty guineas each, beſides thoſe of his owner.

GIMCRACK won prizes to the amount of above 5,000l. He likewiſe ran a match in France, of twenty-two miles and a half within the hour, for a conſiderable ſum.

HIGHFLYER was accounted the beſt Horſe of his time in England. The ſums he won and received amounted to near 9,000l. though he never ſtarted after five years old. He was never beat, nor ever paid a forfeit.

MATCHEM, a Horſe belonging to the late W. Fenwick, Eſq. beſides being a capital racer, was particularly remarkable

able as a breeder; and may be truly ſaid to have earned more money than any other Horſe in the world.

THE moſt extraordinary inſtance of fleetneſs, in a trotting pace, we remember to have ſeen recorded, was performed, on the 4th of July, 1788, for a wager of thirty guineas, by a Horſe, the property of a gentleman of Billiter ſquare, London. He trotted thirty miles in an hour and twenty minutes, though he was allowed, by the terms of the bet, an hour and a half.

SUCH is the ſtrength of the Engliſh draught-horſe, that in London they have been ſeen to draw three tons weight.

## THE ASS.

THIS animal reſembles the Horſe very nearly in form; but, being of a diſtinct ſpecies, in a ſtate of nature it is entirely different. It is found wild in the deſerts of Lydia and Numidia, where it is caught with traps. Of their ſkins, ſhagreen leather, and other valuable articles, are manufactured. The plantain is their favourite vegetable. Their ſcent is ſo acute, that they are capable of

ſmelling

ſmelling their driver or owner at a great diſtance, and will even diſtinguiſh him in a crowd. In proportion to his ſize, he is ſtronger than the Horſe, and ſupported with much leſs care and ſuſtenance. In ſome countries they are very large: in Spain, a Jack-aſs is frequently ſeen fifteen hands high. Of all animals covered with hair, the Aſs is the leaſt ſubject to vermin. His period of exiſtence is from twenty to twenty-five years; and, although he can endure much more fatigue and hardſhip than a Horſe, he has much leſs ſleep. It is related of this animal, that he will never ſtir if he be blinded.

The Aſs was originally imported into America by the Spaniards, who now hunt them for their diverſion.

In his natural ſtate, he is fleet, fierce, and formidable; but, when domeſticated, he is the moſt gentle of all animals, and aſſumes a patience and ſubmiſſion, even humbler than his ſituation. He is very temperate in eating, and contents himſelf with the refuſe of the vegetable creation. As to his drink, he is extremely delicate; for he will ſlake his thirſt at none but the clear-

cleareſt brooks, and thoſe to which he is the moſt accuſtomed. When young, he is ſprightly, and tolerably handſome; but age deprives him, as well as all other parts of animated nature, of thoſe qualities; he then becomes ſlow, ſtupid, and obſtinate. The She-Aſs goes eleven months with young, and never produces more than one at a time.

The ingenious author of the *Spectacle de la Nature* obſerves, in ſubſtance, that though he is not poſſeſſed of very ſhining qualities, yet what he enjoys are very ſolid; that the want of a noble air hath its compenſation in a mild and modeſt countenance; that his pace is uniform; and, although he is not extraordinarily ſwift, he purſues his journey a long while without intermiſſion; and that he is perfectly well contented with the firſt thiſtle that preſents itſelf in his way; in ſhort, that this indefatigable animal, without expence or pride, repleniſhes our cities and villages with all ſorts of commodities.

With reſpect to their general diſpoſition, the ſame author informs us, "That the Aſs reſembles thoſe people "who

"who are naturally heavy and pacific; whoſe underſtand-
"ing and capacity are limited to huſbandry or commerce;
"who proceed in the ſame track without diſcompoſure,
"and complete, with a ſerious and poſitive air, whatever
"they have once undertaken."

THE medicinal virtues of Aſſes-milk, in reſtoring health and vigour to our debilitated conſtitutions, might alone entitle this harmleſs and inoffenſive animal to a kinder return than it generally experiences from their inhuman and ungrateful maſters.

THE

## THE ZEBRA.

THIS animal is the moſt wild and beautiful in nature, and is principally found in the ſouthern parts of Africa. It is ſaid to ſurpaſs all others in ſwiftneſs, and even ſtands better and firmer upon its legs than the Horſe. There was one in England that would eat bread, meat, and tobacco. It differs from the wild Aſs, with which it has been frequently confounded, in the deſcription given of it by

by ſome naturaliſts. In ſhape, it more reſembles the Mule, than the Horſe or the Aſs: it is leſs than the former, and longer than the latter: its ears are longer than thoſe of the Horſe, and ſhorter than thoſe of the Aſs: it has a large head, a ſtraight back, well-placed legs, and tufted tail. The ſkin is cloſe and ſmooth, and the hind quarters are round and well formed. The male is white and brown; the female, white and black. The colours are ſo regularly ſtriped, that they appear to be painted, and reſemble ſo many ribbons laid over its body; ſo that, at a ſmall diſtance, the Zebra appears to have been dreſſed by art, inſtead of being ſo admirably adorned by Nature.

MULE.—This animal is bred between a Horſe and a She-Aſs, or a Jack-Aſs and a Mare. In Spain, where they are uſed to draw people of the firſt diſtinction, they are frequently ſold at fifty or ſixty guineas each. The common Mule is very healthy, and lives about thirty years. None of the Mule kind can produce young.

RUMINATING

## RUMINATING ANIMALS

ARE ſuch as are diſtinguiſhed for chewing the cud, and being the moſt mild, and eaſily tamed. The Ferocious, or the Carnivorous kinds, ſeek their food in gloomy ſolitude; but theſe range together in herds, and the very meaneſt of them unite together in defence of each other. The food of Ruminating Animals being eaſily procured, they ſeem more indolent, and leſs artful, than the Carnivorous kinds, or thoſe which feed on fleſh.

THE

## THE BULL, OX, AND COW.

OF all Ruminating Animals, theſe are firſt in rank, both with reſpect to ſize, beauty, and ſervice. Many of our Engliſh peaſants have only a Cow, from which they obtain a livelihood. Cows improve the paſture which affords them their nouriſhment. Their age is calculated

calculated by their horns and teeth. Of all creatures, this animal is moſt affected by difference of ſoil, which, being luxuriant, increaſes their growth to a conſiderable ſize, while in more ſterile countries they are proportionally diminutive. In Great-Britain, the Ox is the only horned animal that will employ his ſtrength to the ſervice of mankind. The Ox, in particular, will grow to a prodigious ſize; an extraordinary inſtance of which was lately exhibited in London: he was bred at Gedney, in the county of Lincoln, and allowed, by judges, to be much the largeſt and fatteſt Ox ever ſeen in England; his beef and tallow alone being computed to weigh 350 ſtone, or 2800 pounds weight.

THERE is no part of this animal without utility; the blood, fat, marrow, hide, horns, hoofs, milk, cream, whey, urine, liver, gall, ſpleen, and bones, have each their particular qualities. The hide, when tanned, is manufactured into boots, ſhoes, and various other accommodations in life: vellum, and goldbeater's ſkin, are alſo obtained from theſe animals: the hair, mixed with lime, is uſed to cement our buildings: combs, knife handles,

handles, boxes, buttons, drinking veſſels, &c. are made of their horns, which are alſo uſed as antidotes to poiſon, the plague, and ſmall-pox: glue is made from the chips of their hoofs, and the parings of the raw hides. Their bones are an excellent ſubſtitute for ivory; and their feet afford an oil, ſo generally known under the name of *neat's-foot oil*, that it needs no deſcription here. The blood is an excellent manure for fruit-trees, and the chief ingredient of Pruſſian-blue: the gall, liver, ſpleen, and urine, are uſed in medicine. Milk, cheeſe, cream, and butter, are too common to require particular mention. The fleſh is of two ſorts; namely, veal and beef; which, being dreſſed various ways, is calculated to invigorate the weak, ſupport the laborious, and gratify the voluptuous.

THE

## THE URUS.

THE Urus, or Wild Bull, is chiefly to be met with in the province of Lithuania. It grows to ſuch an amazing ſize, that ſcarcely any animal, except the elephant, is found to equal it. This creature is quite black, except a ſtripe mixed with white on the top of the back, which extends from the neck to the tail; the eyes are fierce; the horns are ſhort, thick, and ſtrong; the forehead

head is generally decorated with a large quantity of black curled hair, and many of them have beards of the ſame; the neck is ſhort and thick; and the ſkin has a ſtrong odour, reſembling muſk. The female, though much ſmaller than the male, is ſuperior in ſize to the largeſt of our oxen; but her udder and teats are ſo extremely ſmall, as hardly to be perceived. Upon the whole, however, this animal differs but little from the tame one: there are, indeed, ſome trifling varieties, which have probably been produced by his wildneſs, or the richneſs of the paſtures where he is found. There is a ſmaller race of this animal to be found in Spain. But whether the Urus is of the large enormous kind of Lithuania, or the ſmaller Spaniſh race, whether with ſhort or long horns, whether with or without long hair on the forehead, it is every way the ſame with what our common breed was when in the foreſt, and before they were reduced to a ſtate of ſervitude. The fleſh of the Urus is much inferior to that of the Ox; and the moſt valuable part of him is the hide, which ſerves for various purpoſes.

## THE BUFFALO.

THIS animal is found wild in many parts of Africa and India, but is moſt common in the countries near the Cape of Good Hope, where he is deſcribed, by Sparrman, as a fierce, cruel, and treacherous animal: he frequently ſtands behind trees, waiting the coming of ſome paſſenger; when he ruſhes out upon him, and, after

after having thrown him down, tramples him to death with his feet and knees, tearing him with his horns and teeth, and licking him with his rough tongue till the ſkin is nearly ſtripped from the body.

THE length of the Buffalo, from head to tail, is eight feet; the height, five and a half; and the fore legs, two feet and a half long; from the tip of the muzzle to the horns, twenty-two inches: his limbs, in proportion to his ſize, are much ſtouter than thoſe of the Ox; his fetlocks, likewiſe, hang nearer the ground: the horns are ſingular, both in their form and poſition; the baſes of them are thirteen inches broad, and only an inch diſtant from each other, having a narrow channel or furrow between them; from this furrow the horns aſſume a ſpherical form, extending over a great part of the head; the ſurface, from the baſe upwards, to nearly a third part of them, is very rough, and full of cuts, ſometimes an inch deep; the diſtance between the points is often above five feet: the ears are a foot long, ſomewhat pendant, and, in a great meaſure, covered and defended by the lower edges of the horns, which bend down on each

each ſide, forming a curve upwards with the points: their hair is of a dark-brown colour, about an inch long, harſh, and, upon thoſe males that are advanced in years, ſtraggling and thin, eſpecially on each ſide of the belly, which gives them the appearance of being girt with a belt. They frequently roll themſelves in the mire, of which they are very fond. The tail is ſhort, and tufted at the end: the eyes are large, and ſomewhat ſunk within their prominent orbits, which are almoſt covered with the baſes of the horns, overhanging its dangling ears: this, with a peculiar inclination of the head to one ſide, which is its uſual manner, produces an aſpect at once fierce, cunning, and tremendous.

The fleſh of the Buffalo is coarſe, rather lean, but full of juice, of a high, but not unpleaſant flavour: the hide is thick and tough, and of great uſe in making thongs and harneſs; it is ſo hard, as not to be penetrated by a common muſket-ball; thoſe made uſe of for ſhooting the Buffalo, are mixed with tin, and even they are frequently flattened by the concuſſion.

In Italy the Buffalo is domeſticated, and conſtitutes the riches and food of the poor, who employ them for the purpoſes of agriculture, and make butter and cheeſe from their milk.

The female produces but one at a time, and continues pregnant twelve months;—another ſtriking characteriſtic difference between the Buffalo and the common Cow.

THE ZEBU.

THIS animal, when tamed, is very docile and gentle, and, generally ſpeaking, covered with fine gloſſy hair, ſofter, and more beautiful, than that of the common Cow. Their humps are of different ſizes, in ſome weighing from forty to fifty pounds, but in others leſs: that part is in general conſidered as a great delicacy; and, when dreſſed, has much the appearance and taſte of udder.

THE Biſons of Madagaſcar and Malabar are of the great kind; thoſe of Arabia Petrea, and moſt parts of Africa, are of the Zebu, or ſmall kind.

IN America, eſpecially towards the North, the Biſon is well known. They herd together in droves of from one to two hundred, on the banks of the Miſſiſippi; where the inhabitants hunt them, their fleſh being eſteemed good eating. They all breed with the tame Cow. The hump, which is only an accidental characteriſtic, gradually declines; and in a few generations, no veſtiges of it remain. Thus we ſee, whether it be the wild or the tame Ox, the Bonaſus or the Urus, the Biſon or the Zebu, by whatever name they are diſtinguiſhed, and though variouſly claſſed by naturaliſts, in reality they are the ſame; and, however diverſified in their appearance and properties, are deſcendants of one common ſtock; of which the moſt unequivocal proof is, that they all mix and breed with each other.

THE Oxen of India are of different ſizes, and are made uſe of in travelling, as ſubſtitutes for horſes. Their

common

common pace is ſoft. Inſtead of a bit, a ſmall cord is paſſed through the cartilage of the noſtrils, which is tied to a larger cord, and ſerves as a bridle. They are ſaddled like horſes; and, when puſhed, move very briſkly: they are likewiſe uſed in drawing chariots and carts. For the former purpoſe, white Oxen are in great eſteem, and much admired: they will perform journeys of ſixty days, at the rate of from twelve to fifteen leagues a day; and their travelling pace is generally a trot.

In Perſia, there are many Oxen entirely white, with ſmall blunt horns, and humps on their backs. They are very ſtrong, and carry heavy burdens. When about to be loaded, they drop down on their knees like the Camel, and riſe when their burdens are properly faſtened.

There are other ſpecies of the Cow-kind, ſuch as the Biſon, Bonaſus, Beevehog, and Siberian Cow.

## *ANIMALS of the SHEEP and GOAT KIND.*

ALTHOUGH this ſpecies comprehends many animals of a ſimilar nature, they differ with regard to thoir bodies, horns, food, and covering.

THE utility and inoffenſive nature of theſe animals, is a proof that they have been long reclaimed from their wild ſtate, and adapted to domeſtic purpoſes. They both appear to require protection from man, whom they reward with the greateſt favours; they ſeem, indeed, to court his ſociety. Though the Sheep is moſt ſerviceable, the Goat has more attachment and ſenſibility. In the earlieſt ages the Goat appears to have been the greater favourite, and ſtill continues ſo amongſt the poor. But the Sheep has long been the principal of human care and attention; we ſhall therefore begin with

THE

## The SHEEP.

THIS animal, in its tame ſtate, is the moſt harmleſs and defenceleſs. When wild, it is ſaid to be of vaſt ſwiftneſs, and only found in great flocks. As ſoon as they are attacked, they form a ring, into the centre of which the Ewes fall, where they are defended by the Rams in the moſt vigorous manner. The woolly Sheep is only found in Europe, and ſome of the temperate provinces of Aſia.

When fat, it is aukward in its motions, eaſily fatigued, and frequently ſinks under the weight of its own corpulence and rich fleeces. There is no part of this admirable animal but what has its particular uſe.

When two Rams meet, they engage very fiercely. Every Ewe knows its Lamb, and every Lamb the bleating of its Ewe, even amidſt thouſands. In England, they chiefly feed on downs, in paſtures, young ſpringing corn lands, or turnip fields; but the downs have, from long experience, been found to prove by far the moſt beneficial, on account of the air and dryneſs of ſoil; no animal being ſo ſubject to the rot as Sheep, if fed on marſhy land. The whole flock of Ewes, Wethers, and Lambs, are ſheared once a year. Wethers have generally more and better wool than the Ewes. Such is their utility in agriculture, that an hundred Sheep will manure eight acres of ground.

In Iceland they have a ſpecies of this animal, called Many-horned Sheep; they are of a dark brown colour, and,

and, under the outward coat of hair, have a fine, ſhort, ſoft fur, reſembling wool.

In Spain, the Sheep produce a wool ſuperior to that of any other country. It is of ſo excellent a quality, that our clothiers and hatters are obliged to purchaſe it at a very great price, in order to enable them to manufacture ſome of their eſtimable articles.

The great utility of Sheep to this country may be ſeen, by the following moderate calculation of fleece-wool, annually produced by their growth.

According to the calculation of Young, in his *Six Months Tour*, there are 466,532 packs of wool manufactured in Great-Britain and Ireland, and 285,000 packs exported unmanufactured; the value of which, eſtimated at an average of £. 7. per pack, amounts to £. 5,260,724. The quantity manufactured is ſuppoſed to amount to the ſum of £ 12,434,855, annually, which is circulated amongſt induſtrious artiſans. As the whole value of our manufactures, at the above period of calculation,

was ſaid not to exceed £.44,350,529, this article alone may be conſidered as equal in value to one third of all the reſt of our produce and manufactures. But what evinces ſtill more the value of Sheep to Great-Britain and her dependencies, is, that the wool affords employment to 1,557,834, out of 4,250,434, people, which are ſuppoſed to be the number of the laborious part.

BROAD-TAILED Sheep are found in Tartary, Arabia, Perſia, Barbary, Syria, and Egypt. Such is the weight of wool on their tails, that, Pennant ſays, ſome have been known to weigh fifty pounds; to preſerve which from wet, dirt, or other injury, they are uſually ſupported by a ſmall board running upon wheels.

OF the Sheep-kind, beſide theſe, there are, the Strepſicheros, found in Crete, and other iſlands of the Archipelago, the Guinea Sheep, and the Mouffion.

## THE WALACHIAN SHEEP.

IN Walachia, they have Sheep with curious ſpiral upright horns, in the form of a ſcrew; long ſhaggy fleeces; and, in ſize and form, nearly reſembling ours. They are alſo found in the iſland of Crete, and in many of the iſlands of the Archipelago. This is ſaid to be the Strepſicheros of the ancients.

## THE IBEX.

THIS animal, if we believe M. Buffon, is the ſtock from whence our domeſtic Goat is deſcended, being very ſimilar to it in the ſhape of its body, but differing conſiderably in the ſize of its horns, which are much larger: they are bent backward, and full of knots; and every year the creature lives, it is aſſerted, one is added to the number of them. Some of theſe horns have been found at leaſt

leaſt two yards long. The head of the Ibex is ſmall, adorned with a large duſky beard, and has a thick coat of hair, of a tawny colour mixed with aſh; a ſtreak of black runs along the top of its back; the belly and thighs are of a delicate fawn-colour.

THE Ibex inhabits the higheſt alps of the Griſons country, and the Vallais; and is alſo found in Crete. They are very wild, and difficult to be ſhot, as they always keep on the higheſt points of the rocks. The chaſe of them is attended with great danger: being very ſtrong, they often turn upon the incautious huntſman, and tumble him down the precipice, unleſs he have time to lie down, and let the animal paſs over him. They bring forth one young at a time, ſeldom two; and are ſaid not to be long-lived.

## THE COMMON GOAT.

THIS lively, playful, and capricious creature, occupies the next ſtep in the great ſcale of Nature; and, though inferior to the Sheep in value, in various inſtances

bears a ſtrong affinity to that uſeful animal. The Goat and the Sheep will propagate together.

The Goat is a much more hardy animal than the Sheep, and is, in every reſpect, more fitted for a life of liberty: it is not eaſily confined to a flock, but chooſes its own paſture, ſtraying wherever its appetite or inclination leads: it chiefly delights in wild and mountainous regions, climbing the loftieſt rocks, and ſtanding ſecure on the verge of inacceſſible and dangerous precipices. Although, as Ray obſerves, one would hardly ſuppoſe that their feet were adapted to ſuch perilous achievements, yet, upon a nearer inſpection, the wonder ceaſes, and we find that Nature has provided them with hoofs well calculated for the purpoſe of climbing, being made hollow underneath, with ſharp edges, like the inſide of a ſpoon, which prevents them from ſliding off theſe rocky eminences.

The Goat is an animal eaſily ſuſtained, and is chiefly therefore the property of thoſe who inhabit wild and uncultivated regions, where it finds an ample ſupply of food, from

from the ſpontaneous productions of Nature, in ſituations inacceſſible to other creatures. It delights rather on the heathy mountains, or the ſhrubby rock, than the fields cultivated by human induſtry. Its favourite food is the tops of the boughs, or the tender bark of young trees. It bears a warm climate better than the Sheep, and frequently ſleeps expoſed to the hotteſt rays of the ſun.

THE milk of the Goat is ſweet, nouriſhing, and medicinal, being found highly beneficial in conſumptive caſes, from the ſhrubs and heath on which it feeds.

IN many parts of Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland, their Goats make the chief poſſeſſions of the inhabitants; and in moſt of the mountainous parts of Europe, ſupply the natives with many of the neceſſaries of life.

THE Goat produces, generally, two young at a time, ſometimes three, rarely four; it is ſhort-lived, and full of ardour.

THE

## THE CAMELOPARD.

THE Camelopard ſomewhat reſembles the Deer in form, without its ſymmetry. It has been found eighteen feet high, and ten feet from the ground to the top of the ſhoulder. The hinder parts are ſo low, that, when ſtanding upright, it greatly reſembles a Dog ſitting. Neither the form, nor the temper of this animal, adapts him for hoſtility or defence; he is, therefore, timorous and inoffen-

ſive;

ſive; and, notwithſtanding its ſize, will endeavour to avoid, rather than attack an enemy. It is chiefly a native of Ethiopia. The extraordinary length of the fore legs obliges him to divide them when he feeds on vegetables; to avoid which trouble, he ſubſiſts moſtly on the leaves of trees. It is very rare in Europe; but, in earlier times, it was known to the Romans, as, among the collection of eaſtern animals, made on the celebrated Præneſtine pavement, by the direction of Scylla, the Camelopard is found. It was likewiſe exhibited by Julius Cæſar, in the Circæan Games.

It was ſuppoſed by the Greeks to be generated between a Camel and a Leopard, from whence it derives its name. It is ſo uncommon, that not above one or two have been ſeen in Europe for many hundred years. Some have their necks fifteen feet long. When they walk, they move both their fore legs together.

## The ANTELOPE

Is principally diſtinguiſhed from the Goat and Deer, by having its horns annulated and twiſted, bunches of hair on the fore legs, the lower part of the ſides being ſtreaked with black, red, or brown, and the inſide of the ears having three white ſtreaks.

THE Antelope generally inhabits the warmeſt climates, thoſe of America excepted. It is equally active and elegant, timid, lively, and vigilant. Like the Hare, its hind legs are longeſt. It has alſo cloven feet, and permanent horns, like the Sheep, which are ſmaller in the female than the male.

THE chaſe of theſe animals is a favourite diverſion in the eaſt. In fleetneſs they exceed the Greyhound, which frequently cauſes the ſportſman to train a Falcon to overtake them in the chaſe. Their ſwiftneſs has afforded many beautiful ſimilies and alluſions in the eaſtern poetry. The eye of the Antelope is ſuppoſed to be the moſt beautiful of any animal in the world; blending brilliancy with meekneſs. Some of this ſpecies form themſelves into herds of two or three thouſand, and generally ſeek their food in hilly countries. Several ſyſtematic writers have erroneouſly ranked this animal among the Goat kind; for it forms an intermediate genus between that ſpecies and the Deer; the texture and permanency of the horns agreeing with the firſt, while their fleetneſs and elegance accord with the latter.

THERE

THERE is another ſpecies of this animal, called the Royal Antelope, or Little Guinea Deer, which is the leaſt, and moſt beautiful, of all the cloven-footed race. It is ſcarcely nine inches high, and the ſmall part of its legs are little thicker than a gooſe-quill. It is moſt delicately ſhaped, reſembling that of a Stag in miniature, except that the horns of the male (for the female has none) are hollow and annulated, as in the Gazelle kind. It has broad ears, and two canine teeth in the upper jaw. The colour is as beautiful as the ſymmetry of this little animal, being of a fine gloſſy yellow, except the neck and belly, which parts are perfectly white. It is a native of Senegal, and ſome parts of Africa. It is ſo active, that it will bound over a wall twelve feet high. It is eaſily tamed, when it becomes very entertaining and familiar, but of ſo delicate a conſtitution, that it can bear none but the hotteſt climates.

OF Antelopes, there are, beſides thoſe before deſcribed, the following different ſpecies:—Common, Blue, Egyptian, Bezoar, Harneſſed, African, Indoſtan, White-footed, Swift, Red, Striped, Chineſe, Scythian, Cervine, and Senegal Antelope.

THE

## THE MUSK.

TRAVELLERS and naturaliſts have given various accounts of this animal; it, however, ſeems to have been more noticed for the perfume which it produces, than for the information of the curious enquirer into its nature and qualities: for we are ſtill at a loſs what rank to aſſign it among the various tribes of Quadrupeds. It has no horns; and whether it ruminates or not, is uncertain; but, by its wanting

wanting the fore-teeth in the upper jaw, we are led to ſuppoſe that it belongs either to the Goat or the Deer kind.

THE perfume produced by this animal, ſo well known in the faſhionable circles, and of late ſo much uſed in the practice of phyſic, needs little deſcription: it is found in a bag or tumor, nearly of the ſize of a hen's egg, on the belly of the male only. The hunters cut off theſe bags, and tie them up for ſale; many thouſands of which are ſent over annually to Europe, excluſive of the conſumption in different parts of the eaſt. To account for this great conſumption, it is ſuppoſed to be frequently adulterated, and mixed with the blood of the animal. It comes to us from China, Tonquin, Bengal, and Muſcovy; but that of Thibet is reckoned the beſt, and ſells at a much higher price.

THE fleſh of the males, eſpecially in the breeding ſeaſon, is much infected with the flavour of the muſk; but it is, nevertheleſs, eaten by the Ruſſians and Tartars.

THE

## *ANIMALS of the DEER KIND.*

ALTHOUGH the Bull and Stag do not reſemble each other in ſhape and form, yet their internal ſtructure is very ſimilar. All the internal difference between them is, that the Deer has no gall-bladder, while the ſpleen is proportionably larger, and the kidneys differently formed.

THE firſt animal of this ſpecies that ſeems to claim our attention, is the ELK,

THE

THE ELK

IS the largeſt, and moſt formidable of all the Deer-kind. It is a native of both the old and the new Continent, being known in Europe by the name of the Elk, and in America by that of the Mooſe-deer. It is ſometimes taken in the foreſts of Ruſſia and Germany, though rarely to be ſeen on account of its extreme wildneſs. It likewiſe inhabits Norway, Sweden, Poland, and Tartary, as far the North of China.

China. It is common in Canada, and in all the northern parts of America, where it is called by the French *Original.*

THE European Elk grows to the height of ſeven or eight feet; and in length, from the end of the muzzle to the inſertion of the tail, meaſures ten feet: the head is two feet long; the neck, on which is a ſhort, upright mane, of a light-brown colour, is much ſhorter; its eye is ſmall, and, from the lower corner of it, there is a deep ſlit, common to all the Deer kind, as well as moſt of the Gazelles; the ears are upwards of a foot in length, very broad, and ſomewhat ſlouching; the noſtrils are wide; and the upper lip, which is ſquare, and has a deep furrow in the middle, hangs greatly over the lower; from whence it was imagined by the ancients, that this creature could not graze without going backward; the withers are very high, the hind legs much ſhorter than the fore legs, and the hoofs deeply cloven; from a ſmall excreſcence under the throat, hangs a long tuft of coarſe black hair; the tail is very ſhort, duſky above, and white beneath; the hair is long and rough, like a Bear, and of a hoary brown colour, not much differing from that of the Aſs.

THE

The methods of hunting theſe animals in Canada are curious:—The firſt, and moſt ſimple, is, before the lakes or rivers are frozen, multitudes of the natives aſſemble in their canoes, with which they form a vaſt creſcent, each horn touching the ſhore; whilſt another party on the ſhore ſurround an extenſive tract: they are attended by dogs, which they let looſe, and preſs towards the water with loud cries: the animals, alarmed by the noiſe, fly before the hunters, and plunge into the lake, where they are killed, by the people in the canoes, with lances and clubs. Another method requires a greater degree of preparation and art:—The hunters incloſe a large ſpace with ſtakes and branches of trees, forming two ſides of a triangle; the bottom opens into a ſecond incloſure, which is faſt on all ſides: at the opening are hung numbers of ſnares, made of the ſlips of raw hides: they aſſemble, as before, in great troops, and, with all kinds of hideous noiſes, drive into the incloſure, not only the Mooſe, but various other kinds of Deer, with which that country abounds. Some, in forcing their way through the narrow paſs, are caught in the ſnares by the neck or horns; whilſt thoſe which eſcape theſe, meet their fate from the arrows of the hunters, di-

rected

rected at them from all quarters. They are, likewiſe, frequently killed with the gun. When they are firſt diſcovered, they ſquat with their hind parts, and make water; at which inſtant the ſportſman fires: if he miſſes, the Mooſe ſets off in a moſt rapid trot, making, like the Reindeer, a prodigious rattling with its hoofs, and running twenty or thirty miles before it ſtops, or takes the water. The uſual time for this diverſion is in winter. The animal can run with eaſe upon the firm ſurface of the ſnow; but the hunters avoid entering on the chaſe till the heat of the ſun is ſtrong enough to melt the frozen cruſt with which it is covered, and render it ſoft enough to impede the flight of the Mooſe, which ſinks up to the ſhoulders, flounders, and gets on with great difficulty. The ſportſman purſues, in his broad-rackets or ſnow-ſhoes, and makes a ready prey of the diſtreſſed animal.

The female is leſs than the male, and has no horns. They are in ſeaſon in the autumn, and bring forth in April, ſometimes one, but generally two young ones at a time, which arrive at their full growth in ſix years.

The

## THE REIN-DEER

IS a native of the icy regions of the north; where, by a wiſe and bountiful diſpenſation, which diffuſes the common goods of Nature over every part of the habitable globe, it abounds, and is made ſubſervient to the wants of a hardy race of men inhabiting the countries near the pole, who would

would find it impoſſible to ſubſiſt among their ſnowy mountains without the aid of this moſt uſeful creature.

In more temperate regions, men are indebted to the unbounded liberality of Nature for a great variety of valuable creatures to ſerve, to nouriſh, and to clothe them. To the poor Laplander, the Rein-deer alone ſupplies the place of the Horſe, the Cow, the Sheep, the Goat, &c. and from it he derives the only comforts that tend to ſoften the ſeverity of his ſituation in that moſt inhoſpitable climate.

The Rein-deer of Lapland are of two kinds, the wild, and the tame: the former are larger, ſtronger, and more hardy, than the latter; for which reaſon, the tame females, in the proper ſeaſon, are often ſent out into the woods, where they meet with wild males, and return home with young. The breed from this mixture is ſtronger, and better adapted for drawing the ſledge, to which the Laplanders accuſtom them at an early age.

When hard puſhed, the Rein-deer will trot the diſtance of ſixty miles without ſtopping; but in ſuch exertions, the poor obedient creature fatigues itſelf ſo exceedingly, that its maſter is frequently obliged to kill it immediately, to prevent a lingering death, which would enſue. In general, they can go about thirty miles without ſtopping, and that without any great or dangerous efforts.

This mode of travelling can be performed only in the winter ſeaſon, when the face of the country is covered with ſnow; and, although the conveyance is ſpeedy, it is inconvenient, dangerous, and troubleſome.

As the Rein-deer conſtitutes the ſole riches of the Laplander, it may well be ſuppoſed, that a conſtant attention to preſerve and ſecure it forms the chief employment of his life. It is no uncommon thing for one perſon to poſſeſs above five hundred in a ſingle herd.

The female begins to breed at the age of two years, is in ſeaſon the latter end of September, goes with young eight

eight months, and generally brings forth two at a time. The fondneſs of the dam for her young is very remarkable. They follow her two or three years, but do not acquire their full ſtrength until four. It is at this age that they are trained to labour; and they continue ſerviceable four or five years. They never live above fifteen or ſixteen years: at eight or nine years old, the Laplanders kill them for their ſkins and their fleſh: of the former they make garments, which are warm, and cover them from head to foot; they alſo ſerve them for beds: they ſpread them on each ſide of the fire, upon the leaves of trees, and, in this manner, lie both ſoft and warm. The latter affords a conſtant ſupply of good and wholeſome food, which, in the winter, when all other kinds of proviſions fail, is their chief ſubſiſtance. The tongue of the Rein-deer is conſidered as a great delicacy; and, when dried, great numbers of them are ſold into other countries. The ſinews ſerve for thread, with which the Laplanders make their clothes, ſhoes, and other neceſſaries; and, when covered with the hair, ſerve them for ropes.

What a contraſt do theſe northern countries afford, when compared with thoſe of our more clement and fertile climates! The Laplander is obliged to depend on the Reindeer for food, clothing, and conveyance, while we have almoſt the whole range of Nature for our accommodation. Should not this advantage alone excite in us ſuch a ſenſe of ſuperior happineſs, as to render us ever grateful to that Providence, whoſe diſtinguiſhed bounties we enjoy?

## THE STAG.

THE colour of this animal is generally of a reddiſh brown, with ſome black in the face, and a black liſt down the hinder part of the neck, and between the ſhoulders. The Stag is very delicate in his food; and, during the winter and ſpring, ſeldom drinks. They go about eight months with young, but ſeldom produce more than one. They breed in May, when they carefully

fully conceal their young in the moſt ſecret thickets. This precaution is wiſely dictated to them, from their being expoſed to ſo many formidable enemies, ſuch as the Wolf, Dog, Eagle, Falcon, Oſprey, and all animals of the Cat kind. But the Stag himſelf is the greateſt enemy to the young of his ſpecies; inſomuch, that the Hind, which is the female of the Stag, accompanies the Faun during the ſummer, to preſerve it from his depredations. Amongſt all the enemies of this creature, Man ſeems to be the greateſt; for, in every age, and every country, the human ſpecies have taken delight in the chaſe of it. Thoſe who firſt hunted it from neceſſity, continued it afterwards both for health and amuſement. Originally, the beaſts of chaſe were the ſole poſſeſſors of this iſland; they knew no other conſtraint than the limits of the ocean, nor acknowledged any particular maſter. But, when the Saxons eſtabliſhed the Heptarchy, they were reſerved by each Sovereign for his own particular diverſion. In thoſe uncivilized ages, hunting and war were the only employments of the Great; for their active and uncultivated minds felt no pleaſure but in rapine or violence.

THE other ſpecies of this kind are, the Fallo, Virginian, Porcine, Roebuck, Mexican, and Grey Deer.

STAGS are ſtill found wild in the Highlands of Scotland, but their ſize is ſmaller than thoſe of England. They are likewiſe to be ſeen on the Moors bordering on Cornwall and Devonſhire; and on the mountains of Kerry, in Ireland, where they greatly embelliſh the picturesque, romantic, and magnificent ſcenery, of the Lake of Killarney.

THE following fact, recorded in hiſtory, will ſerve to ſhew, that the Stag is poſſeſſed of an extraordinary ſhare of courage when his perſonal ſafety is concerned:—Some years ago, William, Duke of Cumberland, cauſed a Tiger and a Stag to be incloſed in the ſame area; and the Stag made ſo bold a defence, that the Tiger was at length obliged to give up.

THE hunting of the Stag has been held, in all ages, as a diverſion of the nobleſt kind; and former times bear witneſs of the great exploits performed on theſe occaſions.

In our iſland, large tracts of land were ſet apart for this purpoſe; villages and ſacred edifices were wantonly thrown down, and converted into one wide waſte, that the tyrant of the day might have room to purſue his favourite diverſion. In the time of William Rufus and Henry the Firſt, it was leſs criminal to deſtroy one of the human ſpecies than a beaſt of chaſe. Happily for us, theſe wide-extended ſcenes of deſolation and oppreſſion have been gradually contracted; uſeful arts, agriculture, and commerce, have extenſively ſpread themſelves over the naked land; and theſe ſuperior beaſts of the chaſe have given way to other animals more uſeful to the community.

In the preſent cultivated ſtate of this country, therefore, the Stag is almoſt unknown in its wild ſtate: the few that remain, are kept in parks among the Fallow-deer, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Red Deer. Its viciouſneſs during the breeding ſeaſon, and the badneſs of its fleſh, which is poor and ill-flavoured, have occaſioned almoſt the extinction of the ſpecies. Some few are yet to be found in the foreſts that border on Cornwall and Devonſhire,

Devonſhire, on moſt of the large mountains of Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland, where Dr. Johnſon deſcribes them as not exceeding the Fallow-deer in ſize, and their fleſh of equal flavour. The Red Deer of this kingdom are nearly of the ſame ſize and colour, without much variety: in other parts of the world, they differ in form and ſize, as well as in their horns, and the colour of their bodies.

## THE FALLOW-DEER.

THE principal difference between the Stag and the Fallow-deer ſeems to be in their ſize, and in the form of their horns, the latter being much ſmaller than the former; and its horns, inſtead of being round, like thoſe of the Stag, are broad and palmated, and better garniſhed with antlers; and, when the horns are very ſtrong, they are ſometimes terminated by ſmall palms: the tail is alſo

alſo much longer than that of the Stag, and its hair is brighter: in other reſpects, they nearly reſemble each other.

THE horns of the Fallow-deer are ſhed annually, like thoſe of the Stag; but they fall off later, and are renewed nearly at the ſame time. Their breeding ſeaſon arrives fifteen days or three weeks after that of the Stag: the males then bellow frequently, but with a low and interrupted voice. They are not ſo furious at this ſeaſon as the Stag, nor do they exhauſt themſelves by an uncommon ardour. They never leave their paſture in queſt of the females, but generally fight with each other, till one buck becomes maſter of the field.

THE Fallow-deer is eaſily tamed, feeds upon a variety of things which the Stag refuſes, and preſerves its condition nearly the ſame through the whole year, although its fleſh is eſteemed much finer at particular ſeaſons.

THEY are capable of procreation in their ſecond year; and, like the Stag, are fond of variety. The female goes

with young eight months; and produces one, ſometimes two, and rarely three, at a time. They arrive at perfection at the age of three years, and live till about twenty.

We have, in England, two varieties of the Fallow-deer, which are ſaid to be of foreign origin: the beautiful ſpotted kind, ſuppoſed to have been brought from Bengal, and the deep-brown ſort, now common in this country. Theſe laſt were introduced by King James I. out of Norway; where, having obſerved their hardineſs in bearing the cold of that ſevere climate, he brought ſome of them into Scotland, and from thence tranſported them into his chaſes of Enfield and Epping. Since that time they have multiplied exceedingly in many parts of this kingdom, which is now become famous for veniſon of ſuperior fatneſs and flavour to that of any other country in the world.

In Guiana, (a country of South America) according to Labat, there are Deer without horns, ſmaller than thoſe of Europe, but reſembling them in every other particular. They are very lively, light, and exceſſively timid;

timid; of a reddiſh colour; with ſharp, piercing eyes, and ſhort tails. When purſued, they fly into places of difficult acceſs. The natives frequently ſtand and watch for them in narrow paths, and, as ſoon as the game appears within reach, ſhoot them unperceived. Their fleſh is conſidered as a great delicacy; and the hunter is well rewarded for his trouble.

## THE FEMALE TIBET.

THIS creature, which is the female of the Muſk, gives name to the kingdom of Tibet, a province in China, where it is found, between the latitude of 45 and 60 degrees. Theſe animals naturally inhabit the mountains that are covered with pines, delight in ſolitude, and avoid mankind: when purſued, they aſcend the higheſt mountains, which are inacceſſible to men or dogs. It is very

very timid, and has ſuch a quick ſenſe of hearing, as to diſcover an enemy at a very great diſtance. The celebrated drug, called *Muſk*, is produced from the male only, and is found in a bag, about the ſize of a hen's egg, on the belly, which has two ſmall crevices through which it paſſes. This drug, when firſt preſſed out of the bag, appears like a brown fat matter; but it is greatly adulterated by the hunters and dealers, in order to increaſe its weight. Theſe animals are ſo numerous, as to have afforded *Tavernier* 7673 muſk bags, in one journey which he made, of only three years. Thoſe of Muſcovy are reckoned good, though thoſe found in the kingdom of Tibet are moſt valuable. The Ruſſians and Tartars eat the fleſh of the male, notwithſtanding its ſtrong taſte. Muſk was formerly in great eſteem as a perfume; but having been ſince found of great utility in medicine, it is ſeldom uſed for any thing elſe. This animal is likewiſe found in the Brazils, in India, and in Guinea.

## The CAMEL.

POSSESSES the various qualities of the Horſe, the Cow, and the Sheep; and is to the Arabian, in a great meaſure, what thoſe uſeful creatures are to us. Its milk is ſweet and nouriſhing; and, being mixed with water, makes a wholeſome and refreſhing beverage, much uſed by the Arabs in their journeys. The fleſh of young Camels is alſo an excellent and wholeſome food. Their hair

or

or fleece, which falls off entirely in the ſpring, is ſuperior to that of any other domeſtic animal, and is made into very fine ſtuffs for clothes, coverings, tents, and other furniture.

Poſſeſſed of his Camel, the Arabian has nothing either to want or to fear: in one day, he can perform a journey of fifty leagues into the deſert, where he is ſafe from every enemy: for, without the aid of this uſeful animal, no perſon could purſue him amidſt ſandy deſerts, where there is neither verdure to refreſh, nor ſhade to ſhelter--- where nothing preſents itſelf to the eye, but one uniform void, naked and ſolitary.

The Arabian regards the Camel as the moſt precious gift of Heaven; by the aſſiſtance of which he is enabled to ſubſiſt in thoſe frightful intervals of Nature, which ſerve him for an aſylum, and ſecure his independence. But it is not to the plundering Arab alone that the ſervices of this uſeful quadruped are confined; in Turkey, Perſia, Barbary, and Egypt, every article of merchandiſe is carried by Camels. Merchants and travellers unite together, and

form themſelves into numerous bodies, called Caravans, to prevent the inſults of the Arabs. One of theſe caravans frequently conſiſts of many thouſands, the Camels being always more numerous than the men. Each Camel is loaded in proportion to his ſtrength. At the command of their conductor, they lie down on their belly, with their legs folded under them, and, in this poſture, receive their burden: as ſoon as they are loaded, they riſe of their own accord, and will not ſuffer any greater weight to be impoſed upon them, than they can bear with eaſe; when overloaded, they ſet up the moſt piteous cries, till part of the burden be taken off. The large Camels generally carry a thouſand or twelve hundred pounds weight; and the ſmalleſt, from ſix to ſeven hundred. As the route is ſeven or eight hundred leagues, their motions and journeys are regulated: they walk only, and, in that pace, travel ten or twelve leagues each day. Every night they are unloaded, and allowed to paſture on ſuch herbage as they can find. Thiſtles, nettles, wormwood, and the other hard and prickly vegetables, which the ſandy deſerts of Arabia produce, the Camel often prefers to more delicate herbage: but the peculiar and diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the

Camel

Camel is, its faculty of abſtaining from water for a greater length of time than any other animal; their ſcent for which is ſo ſtrong, that they can diſcover it at the diſtance of half a league; and, after a long abſtinence, will haſten towards it, long before their drivers perceive where it lies.

MANY attempts have been made to introduce this ſerviceable animal into other countries; but, as yet, none have ſucceeded: the race ſeems to be confined to certain diſtricts, where their utility has been known for ages.

THIS animal ſeems to be originally a native of Arabia, as they are not only more numerous, but thrive better in that country than any other part of the world.

THERE are alſo the Lama Camel, of America, and the Bactrian Camel, which is found chiefly in Turkey, and the countries of the Levant.

CAMEL-HAIR is imported in great quantities for the uſe of painting.

THE

## THE DROMEDARY, OR ARABIAN CAMEL.

THIS is the moſt temperate of all animals; but this diſpoſition ariſes more from neceſſity, than from choice, or natural moderation. He is ſo admirably formed to croſs the parched deſerts, that he will travel eight days without being thirſty. His hard hoofs are particularly adapted to travel on the ſands of his native wilds. They are the moſt uſeful beaſts of burden in Arabia, none other

other being able to bear their loads, or endure the want of drink ſo long; to enable them to do which, Nature has provided them with a fifth ſtomach, which ſerves as a reſervoir, from whence they draw ſufficient to quench their thirſt. Camels have been ſometimes killed, in hopes of finding water to ſlake the parched thirſt of the traveller. They are chiefly employed in aſſiſting the caravans; and, as the deſerts they croſs afford little more than the coarſeſt weeds, they prefer them to the choiceſt paſture. He lives forty or fifty years; is about ſix feet and a half high, and has calloſities on each knee, which greatly eaſe him when he kneels down to depoſit, or take up his load. A large Camel will carry 12 cwt.

In Arabia they are trained for running matches; and, in many places, for carrying couriers, who can go above a hundred miles a day on them, and that for nine or ten days together, over burning deſerts, uninhabitable by any living creature. They require neither whip nor ſpur to quicken their pace; but go freely, if gently treated; are much enlivened by ſinging, or the ſound of the pipe, which gives them freſh ſpirits to purſue their journey.

They are mild and gentle creatures at all times, except when they are in heat: at that period, they are ſeized with a ſort of madneſs, they eat little, and will ſometimes attempt to bite their maſters; ſo that it is not ſafe to approach them.

The Camel arrives at its full ſtrength at the age of ſix years, and lives forty or fifty. The females are not uſually put to labour; but are allowed to paſture and breed at full liberty. They go with young near twelve months, and generally bring forth one at a birth.

The

## *ANIMALS of the HOG KIND.*

IN this kind, animals ſeem to unite in thoſe differences which ſeparate others. They reſemble the Horſe kind in their long heads, ſingle ſtomachs, and the number of their teeth, which are forty-four. Their cloven feet, and the poſition of their inteſtines, are ſimilar to thoſe of the Cow kind. And, in their carnivorous appetites, numerous progeny, and chewing the cud, they reſemble the claw-footed kind.

THE

THE WILD BOAR.

WHICH is the original of all the varieties to be found in this creature, is much ſmaller than thoſe of the domeſtic kind; and does not, like them, vary in colour, but is invariably of a brinded, or dark grey, inclining to black. His ſnout is longer than that of the tame Hog; and his ears are ſhort, round, and black. He is armed with formidable tuſks in each jaw, which ſerve him for the double purpoſe of

of annoying his enemy, or procuring his food, which is chiefly roots and vegetables: ſome of their tuſks are almoſt a foot long: thoſe in the upper jaw bend upwards in a circular form, and are exceedingly ſharp at the points; thoſe of the under jaw are always moſt to be dreaded; for with them the animal defends himſelf, and frequently gives mortal wounds.

Wild Boars are not gregarious; but, while young, live together in families, and frequently unite their forces againſt the wolves, or other beaſts of prey. When likely to be attacked, they call to each other with a very loud and fierce note: the ſtrongeſt face the danger, and form themſelves into a ring, the weakeſt falling into the centre. In this poſition few beaſts dare venture to engage them; but leave them, to purſue a leſs dangerous chaſe. When the Wild Boar is arrived at a ſtate of maturity, he walks the foreſt alone and fearleſs: at that time he dreads no ſingle foe; nor will he turn out of his way even for man himſelf. He offends no animal; at the ſame time he is furniſhed with arms which render him a terror to the foreſt.

The hunting of the Wild Boar is a dangerous, but common amuſement of the great, in thoſe countries where it is to be found. The Dogs chiefly uſed for this ſport are of a ſlow and heavy kind. When the Boar is rouſed, he goes ſlowly forward, not much afraid, nor very far before his purſuers. He frequently turns round, ſtops till the hounds come up, and offers to attack them: after keeping each each other at bay for a while, the Boar again goes ſlowly forward, and the Dogs renew the purſuit. In this manner the chaſe is continued, till the Boar is quite tired, and refuſes to go any farther: the Dogs then attempt to cloſe in upon him from behind; and, in this attack, the young ones being generally the moſt forward, frequently loſe their lives: the old ſeaſoned Dogs keep the animal at bay until the hunters come up, who kill him with their ſpears.

## THE HOG.

THE Hog, in his nature, blends the rapacious with the peaceful kind; for, though he is furniſhed with arms ſufficient to terrify moſt, as well as to put the braveſt at defiance, he is inoffenſive to all.

HE is the moſt impure of all Quadrupeds; has a moſt inſatiate appetite; and is of a very ſluggiſh diſpoſition. He may

may be compared to a miſer, who, while living, is uſeleſs and rapacious, but when dead is conſidered as a public benefit, by diffuſing thoſe riches he had not ſpirit to enjoy while living. The brutality of the Hog is ſuch, that they frequently devour their own offspring; and, contrary to all other domeſticated animals, when impelled by hunger, they will even devour infants. It is ſaid to be more perfect in the internal formation than any other domeſtic animal. The thickneſs of his hide, and the coarſeneſs of his hair, renders him inſenſible to blows. He is naturally ſtupid, drowſy, and inactive; and, if undiſturbed, will ſpend half his time in ſleep, from which ſtate he never rouſes himſelf but to gratify his voracious appetite, which, if ſufficiently fated with food, would cauſe his body to become too heavy for his legs to ſupport; it would ſtill, however, continue feeding, either kneeling or lying. A very remarkable inſtance of which was lately exhibited in London, in a Hog of the Warwickſhire breed, which, though but little more than three years old, meaſured nine feet ten inches in length, five feet ten inches round the neck, and eight feet five inches in girth. His weight was ten hundred, two quarters, and twenty-four pounds. His chief food was barley-

barley-meal and potatoes. It is remarkable that this surprising animal never drank.

The Hog is restless at every change of weather, and greatly agitated when the wind is high. He is subject to all the diseases incident to intemperance. When permitted to extend his thread of life, he will live to eighteen or twenty years. The Sow goes four months, and will often produce fifteen young at a litter.

The Tajacu, Pecary, or Musk-Hog, of South America, has no tail; the navel is on its back. When wounded, it will call its tribe, which are never satisfied but in the destruction of their antagonists or themselves.

Of the Hog, there are, the Guinea, Chinese, Ethiopian, Indian, Hog-Rabbit, and Hog-Cow.

The

## THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS wonderful creature, which in ſize is only exceeded by the Elephant, in ſtrength and power is inferior to no other animal. Bontius ſays, that, in the bulk of its body, it equals the Elephant, but is lower only on account of the ſhortneſs of its legs.

THE

THE length of this animal, from the extremity of the muzzle to the inſertion of the tail, is uſually twelve feet; and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length: its noſe is armed with a formidable weapon, peculiar to this creature, being a very hard and ſolid horn, with which it defends itſelf from every adverſary. The Tiger will rather attack the Elephant, whoſe trunk it can lay hold of, than the Rhinoceros, which it cannot face, without danger of having his bowels torn out. The body and limbs of the Rhinoceros are covered with a ſkin ſo hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger, nor the more formidable proboſcis of the Elephant; it will turn the edge of a ſcimitar, and even reſiſt the force of a muſket-ball.

THAT which Emanuel, king of Portugal, ſent to the Pope, in the year 1513, deſtroyed the veſſel in which they were tranſporting it.

LIKE the Hog, this animal is fond of wallowing in the mire. It is a ſolitary animal, loves moiſt and marſhy grounds, and ſeldom quits the banks of rivers. It is found

in

## THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS wonderful creature, which in ſize is only exceeded by the Elephant, in ſtrength and power is inferior to no other animal. Bontius ſays, that, in the bulk of its body, it equals the Elephant, but is lower only on account of the ſhortneſs of its legs.

THE

THE length of this animal, from the extremity of the muzzle to the inſertion of the tail, is uſually twelve feet; and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length: its noſe is armed with a formidable weapon, peculiar to this creature, being a very hard and ſolid horn, with which it defends itſelf from every adverſary. The Tiger will rather attack the Elephant, whoſe trunk it can lay hold of, than the Rhinoceros, which it cannot face, without danger of having his bowels torn out. The body and limbs of the Rhinoceros are covered with a ſkin ſo hard and impenetrable, that he fears neither the claws of the Tiger, nor the more formidable proboſcis of the Elephant; it will turn the edge of a ſcimitar, and even reſiſt the force of a muſket-ball.

THAT which Emanuel, king of Portugal, ſent to the Pope, in the year 1513, deſtroyed the veſſel in which they were tranſporting it.

LIKE the Hog, this animal is fond of wallowing in the mire. It is a ſolitary animal, loves moiſt and marſhy grounds, and ſeldom quits the banks of rivers. It is found

in

in Bengal, Siam, China, and other countries of Asia; in the isles of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, &c. in Ethiopia, and the country as low as the Cape of Good Hope. The species is not numerous, and is much less diffused than that of the Elephant.

The female produces but one at a time, and at considerable intervals. During the first month, the young Rhinoceros exceeds not the size of a large Dog. At the age of two years, the horn is not more than an inch long; at six years old, it is nine or ten inches long; and grows to the length of three feet and a half, and sometimes four feet. The horn is much esteemed by the natives as an antidote against poison, as well as a remedy for particular diseases.

The Rhinoceros feeds on the grossest herbs, and prefers thistles and shrubs to soft or delicate pasturage. It is fond of the sugar-cane, and eats all kinds of grain.

From the peculiar construction of his eyes, the Rhinoceros can only see what is immediately before him. When

When he purſues any object, he proceeds always in a direct line, overturning every obſtruction. With the horn on his noſe, he tears up trees, raiſes ſtones, and throws them behind him to a conſiderable diſtance. His ſenſe of ſmelling is ſo exquiſite, that the hunters are obliged to avoid being to windward of him. They follow him at a diſtance, and watch till he lies down to ſleep: they then approach with great precaution, and diſcharge their muſkets, all at once, into the lower part of the belly.

Its fleſh is eaten, and much reliſhed, by the natives of India and Africa.

## THE HIPPOPOTAMUS

IS nearly equal in size to the Elephant. It inhabits all the larger rivers of Africa, from the Niger to the Cape of Good Hope, the Nile, in the Upper Egypt, and in the fens and lakes of Ethiopia, through which that river passes.

THE

THE head of this animal is enormouſly large, and the mouth vaſtly wide. Ray ſays, that the upper mandible is moveable, like that of a Crocodile: in each jaw there are four cutting teeth; thoſe in the lower jaw point ſtraight forward: it has four large tuſks; the largeſt, which are always in the lower jaw, are ſometimes above two feet long. It is ſaid, that the canine teeth are ſo hard, as to emit fire on being ſtruck with ſteel; they are perfectly white, and preferable to ivory for making artificial teeth: the grinders are ſquare, or oblong, like thoſe of a man, and ſo large, that a ſingle tooth weighs above three pounds. The ſkin is of a duſky colour, and bears a reſemblance to that of the Rhinoceros, but thicker: the tail is near a foot long, taper, and flatted at the end, which is thinly furniſhed with hairs, like briſtles: its legs are ſo ſhort, that its belly almoſt touches the ground: the hoofs are divided into four parts, unconnected by membranes, although it is an amphibious animal. When alarmed or purſued, it takes to the water, plunges in, and ſinks to the bottom, where it walks at full eaſe: it often riſes to the ſurface, and remains with its head out of the water, making a bellowing noiſe, which may be heard at a great diſtance. It feeds, during

night,

night, on the banks of the rivers, and ſometimes does great damage in the adjacent plantations of rice, and other grain.

THE Hippopotamus is naturally a mild and gentle animal, very ſlow and heavy in its movements upon land, but in the water bold and active; and, when provoked or wounded, will riſe, and attack boats or canoes with great fury. Dampier ſays, he has known one of theſe animals ſink a boat full of people, by biting a hole in the bottom with his great tuſks. The method of taking them, is by digging pits in the ſand, in thoſe parts through which the animal paſſes in his way to the river after he has been feeding.

SPARRMAN ſays, that the fleſh of the Hippopotamus is tender and good, that the fat is fine and well taſted, and much in requeſt with the coloniſts at the Cape, who look upon it as the moſt wholeſome meat that can be eaten. The dried tongue of this animal is alſo conſidered at the Cape as a rare and excellent diſh. The female brings forth one young at at a time.

THE

## THE LONG-NOSED TAPIIR

Is the Hippopotamus of the new world, and has, by ſome authors, been miſtaken for that animal. It inhabits the woods and rivers on the eaſtern ſide of South-America, from the iſthmus of Darien to the river of the Amazons. It is a melancholy animal, ſleeps during the day, and goes out in the night in ſearch of food; lives on graſs, ſugar-canes, and fruits. If diſturbed, it takes to the water; ſwims with great eaſe, or plunges to the bottom; and, like the Hippopotamus, walks there as on dry ground.

It is about the ſize of a ſmall Cow; its noſe is long and ſlender, and extends far beyond the lower jaw, forming a kind of proboſcis, which it can contract or extend at pleaſure; each jaw is furniſhed with ten cutting teeth, and as many grinders: its ears are ſmall and erect; its body formed like that of a Hog; its back arched; legs ſhort; and hoofs, of which it has four upon each foot, ſmall, black, and hollow; its tail is very ſmall; its hair ſhort, and of a duſky brown colour.

THE Tapiir is a mild and timid animal, declines all hoſtilities, and flies from every appearance of danger. Its ſkin, of which the Indians make bucklers, is very thick, and, when dried, is ſo hard as to reſiſt the impreſſion of an arrow. The natives eat his fleſh, which is ſaid to be very good.

THERE is alſo of this ſpecies the Thick-noſed Tapiir, by ſome called the Capibara, which is about the ſize of a ſmall Hog, and, by ſome naturaliſts, claſſed with that animal.

THE

## THE ELEPHANT.

THIS animal, of all the creatures hitherto taken into the ſervice of man, is ſuperior to all in the ſize and ſtrength of his body, and inferior to none in ſagacity and obedience. It is a native of Aſia and Africa, and is not to be found, in its natural ſtate, either in Europe or

America. From the river Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, they are met with in great numbers: in this extenſive region, as they are more numerous than in any other part of the world, ſo are they leſs fearful of man. The ſavage inhabitants of this dreary country, inſtead of attempting to ſubdue this powerful animal, and render it ſubſervient to their neceſſities, ſeem deſirous only of avoiding its fury.

SPARRMAN ſays, that in the country near the Cape they are ſometimes ſeen in large herds, conſiſting of many hundreds; and thinks it probable, that in the more remote and unfrequented parts of that vaſt country, they are ſtill more numerous.

THEY are frequently hunted by the coloniſts at the Cape, who are very expert in ſhooting them, and make great advantage of their teeth. The largeſt teeth weigh a hundred and fifty Dutch pounds, and are ſold to the governor for as many guilders; ſo that a man may earn three hundred guilders at one ſhot. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that a traffic ſo lucrative ſhould tempt the

the hunters to run great riſks. One of theſe hunters being out upon a plain, under the ſhelter of a few ſcattered thorn-trees, thought he ſhould be able to advance near enough to ſhoot an Elephant that was at a little diſtance from him: he was diſcovered, purſued, and overtaken by the animal, who laid hold of him with his trunk, and beat him inſtantly to death.

THIS animal, when tamed, is gentle, obedient, and docile: patient of labour, it ſubmits to the moſt toilſome drudgery; and ſo attentive is it to the commands of its governor, that a word or a look is ſufficient to ſtimulate it to the moſt violent exertions. It is ſo attached to its keeper, that it careſſes him with his trunk, and frequently will obey no other maſter: it knows his voice, and can diſtinguiſh the tone of command, whether of anger, or of approbation, and regulates its actions accordingly: it receives his orders with attention, and executes with eagerneſs, but without precipitation. All its motions are orderly, and ſeem to correſpond with the dignity of its appearance, being grave, majeſtic, and cautious. It kneels down for the accommodation of thoſe who would

mount upon its back, and, with its pliant trunk, even aſſiſts them to aſcend. It ſuffers itſelf to be harneſſed, and ſeems to have a pleaſure in the finery of its trappings. It is uſed in drawing chariots, waggons, and various kinds of machines. One of theſe animals will perform, with eaſe, the work of many Horſes.

THE manner of taking, taming, and rendering theſe animals ſubmiſſive, is curious, and well deſerves a place in the hiſtory of the Elephant.—In the midſt of a foreſt, abounding with Elephants, a large piece of ground is marked out, and ſurrounded with ſtrong palliſades, interwoven with branches of trees: one end of the incloſure is narrow, from which it widens gradually, ſo as to take in a great extent of country. Several thouſand men are employed upon the occaſion, who place themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to prevent the wild Elephants from making their eſcape: they kindle large fires at certain diſtances, and make a dreadful noiſe, with drums and various kinds of diſcordant inſtruments, calculated for the purpoſe of ſtunning and terrifying the poor animals; whilſt another party, conſiſting of ſome thouſands, with the aſſiſtance

of

of the female Elephants, trained for the purpoſe, drive the wild Elephants, ſlowly, towards the great opening of the incloſure, the whole train of hunters cloſing in after them, ſhouting, and making a great noiſe, till the Elephants are driven, by inſenſible degrees, into the narrow part of the incloſure, through which there is an opening into a ſmaller ſpace, ſtrongly fenced in, and guarded on all ſides. As ſoon as one of the Elephants enters this ſtrait, a ſtrong bar cloſes the paſſage from behind, and he finds himſelf completely environed. On the top of this narrow paſſage, ſome of the huntſmen ſtand with goads in their hands, urging the creature forward to the end of the paſſage, where there is an opening, juſt wide enough to let him paſs. He is now received into the cuſtody of two female Elephants, who ſtand on each ſide of him, and preſs him into the ſervice; if he is likely to prove refractory, they begin to diſcipline him with their trunks, till he is reduced to obedience, and ſuffers himſelf to be led to a tree, where he is bound by the leg with ſtout thongs, made of untanned elk or buck ſkin. The tame Elephants are then led back to the incloſure, and the others are made to ſubmit in the ſame manner. They are all ſuffered

to remain faſt to the trees for ſeveral days. Attendants are placed by the ſide of each animal, who ſupply him with food by little and little, till he is brought, by degrees, to be ſenſible of kindneſs and careſſes, and allows himſelf to be led to the ſtable. In the ſpace of fourteen days, entire ſubmiſſion is completed. During that time he is fed daily with cocoa-nut leaves, and led once a day to the water by the tame ones. He becomes accuſtomed to the voice of his keeper, and at laſt quietly reſigns his prodigious powers to the ſervice of man.

The Elephant ſeems to know when it is mocked, and never fails to retaliate accordingly. A painter wiſhed to draw the animal in an unuſual attitude, with its trunk elevated, and its mouth open. In order to induce the Elephant to exhibit to more advantage, a perſon was employed to throw fruit into its mouth, who ſometimes deceived, by only making an offer of doing ſo, retaining, at the ſame time, the fruit in his hand. Enraged at this kind of treatment, and, as it ſhould ſeem, gueſſing the painter to be the cauſe, it threw out ſuch a quantity of water

water from its trunk, as ſpoiled his paper, and prevented him from proceeding in his work.

THE judicious reader cannot but admire the exquiſite order of that diſpenſation, which, to an animal of ſuch unequalled powers, has added a diſpoſition ſo mild and tractable. What ravage might we not expect from the prodigious ſtrength of the Elephant, combined with the fierceneſs and rapacity of the Tiger!

## *ANIMALS of the MONKEY KIND.*

TO deſcribe the different varieties of this tribe would require a much greater ſpace than the limits of this work will allow; as there are but few countries in the tropical climates which do not abound with them. Thoſe found along the river Amazons are different from thoſe found on the coaſt of Africa. Almoſt every foreſt is inhabited by a race of monkeys, diſtinct from all others; but their differences are very trifling. It is, however, remarkable, that the Monkeys of two cantons never mix with each other, each foreſt producing only its own ſpecies, which guard their limits from the intruſion of all ſtrangers of a different race from themſelves.

THESE animals may be conſidered as the maſters of every foreſt where they reſide. Neither the Lion nor the Tiger will venture to diſpute the dominion with them, ſince they carry on an offenſive war from the tops of trees, and,

and, by their agility, eſcape all poſſibility of purſuit. Le Compte ſays, that they have a peculiar inſtinct in diſcovering their foes, and, when attacked, are very adroit in defending and aſſiſting each other. When they behold a traveller in the woods, they conſider him as an invader of their dominions, and join to repel the invaſion. After ſurveying him with a kind of inſolent curioſity, they jump from branch to branch, and tree to tree, purſuing him as he goes along, and make a loud chattering to ſummon the reſt of their companions together. After grinning and threatening, they begin their hoſtilities, by throwing down the withered branches at him, which they break from the trees. Thus they follow him wherever he goes, jumping from tree to tree with amazing ſwiftneſs. We are informed, from good authority, that, when one of them is wounded, the others aſſemble round him, putting their fingers into the wound, as if they intended to probe its depth: if the blood flows plentifully, ſome of them keep the wound cloſed, while others procure leaves, which they chew, and thruſt into it. In theſe unequal engagements, they ſeldom make a retreat until many of them are killed; and, when they retreat, the young ones cling to the backs of their

dams, with which ſhe jumps away, without ſeeming to be embarraſſed by the burden.

They feed upon fruits, the buds of trees, or ſucculent roots and plants; and, if near the coaſts, they ſometimes deſcend to the ſea-ſhore, where they eat lobſters, crabs, and other ſhell-fiſh. Their manner of managing oyſters, though extraordinary, is well atteſted; they pick up a ſtone, and place it between the opening ſhells, which prevents them from cloſing, and then eat the fiſh at their eaſe. They are equally ſubtle in taking crabs; which they do by the following method: they put their tail to the hole where the animal takes refuge, when the crab faſtening upon it, they withdraw it with a jerk, and thus drag their prey to the ſhore. Being dextrous in laying traps for others, they are very cautious of being entrapped themſelves; and, it is ſaid, no kind of ſnare will take the Monkeys of the Weſt-India iſlands, they being extremely diſtruſtful of human artifice, to which they have been accuſtomed. They are never weary of fondling their young, which they frequently hand from one to another.

In

In a ſtate of domeſtic tameneſs theſe animals are very entertaining. Father Carli, in his hiſtory of Angola, ſays, that when he went into that horrid country, to convert the ſavage natives to Chriſtianity, where he met with nothing but diſtreſs, diſeaſe, and diſappointment, he found more faithful ſervices from the Monkeys than the Men: theſe he had taught to attend him, to guard him, while ſleeping, againſt the thieves and rats, to comb his head, and to fetch his water; he alſo aſſerts, that they were more tractable than the human inhabitants of the place.

In the well-known ſtory of *Peter the Wild Boy*, we ſee the importance of the cultivation of our infant faculties. This boy was found, by George I, in the woods of Germany, and brought to England in the year 1700, when he was ſuppoſed to be about ten or twelve years old; at which time his agility in climbing trees is ſaid to have been ſurpriſing. He muſt have been loſt, or left in the woods in his early childhood, perhaps ſoon after he was able to walk; however it might have happened, his infant impreſſions of ſociety were loſt, and his ſubſequent

ſentiments being dictated by his ſavage ſituation, having no opportunity of learning and practiſing ſpeech, he continued till his death a mere *Ourang-Outang*. He could break or cleave wood, draw water, or threſh in a barn; but his rude, narrow mind could never be enlarged, principally owing to his not being able to acquire the power of ſpeech. This is ſufficient to ſhow what *we* ſhould be, were we left to ourſelves, and what we owe to the experience of former ages, for inſtilling into us a proper EDUCATION, as our faculties expand to maturity.

## THE OURANG-OUTANG,

### Or, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

THIS name is given to various animals that walk upright, but which have different proportions, and come from different countries. The Ourang Outang greatly resembles, in countenance, a toothless old woman, and approaches nearer to the human race than any other animal whatever.

whatever. This creature, indeed, correſponds ſo nearly in form to Man, that many have expected to find the ſame correſpondence. But the contrary being found, diſproves that ſceptical aſſertion, that matter forms the nature of the mind. It proves, likewiſe, that the moſt curiouſly conſtructed bodies are formed in vain, unleſs a correſponding ſoul is infuſed, to direct and controul its operations.

Dr. Tyson gives the following deſcription of one of theſe animals brought from Angola, in Africa.

"The body was covered with black hair, which "greatly reſembles human hair; and it was longeſt in "the ſame parts as in the human ſpecies. The face "was like the human face, except the forehead being "larger, and the head rounder. The jaws were not "ſo prominent as in Monkeys, but flat, like thoſe of "a Man. The ears, teeth, and, in a word, the whole "of this creature, at firſt view, preſented a Human "figure. And, as he ſo nearly approached Man in his "figure, his diſpoſition was exceedingly fond, more gentle,

"gentle and harmleſs than the Monkey race are found "in general. Thoſe who were familiar with him in "the ſhip, he would moſt tenderly embrace, open their "boſoms, and claſp his hands about them: and, al- "though there were other Monkeys on board, he never "aſſociated with them; as if he conſidered them, as "indeed they are, claſſes of beings much inferior to "him in the ſcale of Creation. Being accuſtomed to "clothes, he grew ſo fond of them as to endeavour to "dreſs and undreſs himſelf. Such parts as he could "not put on, he took to ſome of the company on "board, to have their aſſiſtance. Like any human "creature, he would go to bed, place his head on the "pillow, and cover himſelf with the clothes."

One of theſe animals was ſhown in London, in 1738, that would reach himſelf a chair, drink tea, which, if too hot, he would cool in the ſaucer; he would, likewiſe, cry like a child, and be exceedingly unhappy in the abſence of his keeper.

It inhabits the interior parts of Africa, the iſland of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

THE Ourang Outang is ſolitary in its nature, and ſubſiſts chiefly on fruit and nuts. The larger ſort are ſo ſtrong, as to be capable of overpowering the ſtrongeſt Man. And, as Nature has placed them among the fierceſt of animals, they are provided with ſufficient courage, cunning, and dexterity, to drive away even Elephants from them. They beat them with their fiſts, and pieces of wood, and will even throw ſtones at thoſe that offend them. They ſometimes carry away young negroes, eſpecially the females, whom they have been known to treat with the greateſt tenderneſs. Le Broſſe aſſerts, that he knew a woman of Loango, who had lived three years among them.

## THE PIGMY APE.

THIS animal has a flat face, with ears like thoſe of a Man. It is as large as a Cat, and has olive-brown hair. It ſubſiſts chiefly on fruit, ants, and other inſects. In order to find ants, they aſſemble in troops, and turn over every ſtone in ſearch of them. Africa is the country where they are moſtly found. In animal exhibitions, the Pigmy Ape is not uncommon. Their diſpoſition is very

very gentle and tractable. The hair on their head ſeems to come over the forehead, like the cowl of a monk. Its hands are remarkably ſimilar to thoſe of human nature. Of all the various ſpecies, this, being the moſt harmleſs, is moſt ſought after by thoſe who are fond of making ſuch creatures the object of their attention and amuſement.

THE Long-armed Ape, called, by M. Buffon, the Gibbon, is a moſt extraordinary animal. It walks erect, has no tail, and has ſuch long arms, that, when he ſtands upright, he can touch the ground with his hands.

THE Tufted Ape has a head ſo long, that it meaſures fourteen inches. It has a long upright tuft of hair on the top of the head, and another under the chin.

THERE are, alſo, the Maggot, or Barbary Ape; and the Simia Porcaria; of which latter there is a drawing in the Muſeum.

## THE BABOON

IS about three feet and a half high, has a thick body, ſtrong limbs, and long canine teeth. The tail is thick, crooked, and ſeven inches long. It has a pouch in each cheek, where it depoſits its proviſions; which ſhews that it is adapted to live in countries where it is liable to meet with a temporary ſcarcity; Nature never beſtowing any particularity on a being, but in conformity with the neceſſity of rendering

rendering it capable of living wherever it is placed. Thus ariſes the great difference in Animated Nature, from the variety of climates, and not, as ſome have falſely and unphiloſophically imagined, to diſtinguiſh every part of the Creation from each other.

It ſometimes walks erect. Inſtead of nails, the hands and feet are armed with claws, to adapt it for climbing, and render it formidable to thoſe natural enemies it meets with, where it is obliged to ſeek its ſubſiſtence. Forbin relates, that in Siam, when the men are at harveſt-work, whole troops of them will attack a village, where the women are obliged to defend themſelves with clubs, and other weapons, from their brutal inſults. Whatever they undertake, they execute with ſurpriſing ſkill and regularity. When they attack an orchard, they do it with all the ſkill and precaution of an army in a ſiege. They have their centinels, and their lines are moſt orderly formed. The female produces but one, which ſhe carries in her arms.

They are not carnivorous, but feed upon fruits, corn, and roots. Their internal parts have a greater reſemblance to thoſe of Quadrupeds than of Mankind.

The

## THE MANDRIL

IS of a blueiſh colour, and ſtrongly ſeamed with wrinkles, which ſtill increaſes its ſingular appearance.

THIS Baboon is found on the Gold Coaſt, and other ſouthern provinces of Africa, where the negroes call it Boggo, and the Europeans Mandril. It is the largeſt of the Baboon kind. SMITH relates, that a female Mandril

Mandril was given to him, which was not above ſix months old, and had then attained the ſize of an adult Baboon: he likewiſe acquaints us, that theſe animals walk always erect; that they ſigh and cry like the human ſpecies.

The Wanderow is a ſmall Baboon, remarkable for a long white head of hair, and a large beard of the ſame colour.

The Little Baboon, and the Pigtail Baboon, are all that remain beſide of this ſpecies.

Of Monkies, there are an innumerable quantity; we have only room, therefore, to name them as follows: Dog-faced, Lion-tailed, Hare-lipped, Spelted, Green, White-eyelid, Negro, Chineſe, Varied, Dove, Tawny, Winking, Goat, Four-fingered, Weeping, Orange, Horned, Antiqua, Fox-tailed, Great-eared, Silky, and Little Lion.

## *ANIMALS of the DOG KIND.*

THE Dog, next to the Elephant, is the moſt intelligent and friendly to Man, of all Quadrupeds. It ſeems beyond the power of ill uſage to alienate his affections from Human Nature. His beauty, ſwiftneſs, vivacity, courage, fidelity, docility, and watchfulneſs, render him moſt endearing to Man. When in his domeſtic ſtate, his firſt ambition, and greateſt ſatisfaction, is to pleaſe; he is more humble through affection than ſervility: he waits his orders, and moſt implicitly obeys them. Friendly, without intereſt, and grateful for the ſlighteſt favours, he ſooner forgets injuries than benefits: his only aim is to ſerve, never to diſpleaſe.

NUMBERS of Dogs are found wild, or rather without maſters, in Congo, Lower Ethiopia, and towards the Cape of

of Good Hope. They go in great packs, and attack Lions, Tigers, and Elephants, by all of which they are frequently killed. Although there are wild Dogs now in South America, yet this animal was unknown to the New Continent, before it was carried there from Europe. This ſhows, that the Brute Creation, like the Human Species, may degenerate from a ſtate of refined ſociety, to that of a ſavage nature. In their wild ſtate, they breed in holes, like rabbits; when taken young, they ſo attach themſelves to mankind, as never to deſert their maſters, or return to their ſavage companions.

The Dog is the only animal whoſe fidelity is unſhaken, and almoſt the only one that knows his name, and anſwers to the domeſtic call. No other animal complains aloud for the abſence, or loſs of his maſter, or finds ſo readily his way home, after he has been taken to a diſtant place.

Of all animals, the Dog is moſt liable to change in its form; the different breeds are ſo numerous, that it is impoſſible for the moſt minute obſerver to deſcribe them;

food,

food, climate, and education, all tend to cauſe deviations in ſize, hair, ſhape, and colour. The ſame Dog becomes a different animal, if taken to a different climate from that in which he was bred. Nothing, therefore, but their internal ſtructure, diſtinguiſhes this ſpecies from every other. They may be ſaid to be all, originally, from the ſame ſtock; but which of the kinds can claim the immediate deſcent, is not yet determined.

THE different ſpecies of this animal, in its domeſtic ſtate, are, the Shepherd's Dog, Hound, Spaniel, Greyhound, Daniſh Dog, Maſtiff, Bull Dog, Pug Dog, Iriſh Greyhound, Terrier, Blood-hound, Leymmer, Tumbler, Lap-dog, Small Daniſh Dog, Harlequin Dog, Cur Dog, Shark, Turkiſh, and Lion Dogs.

## THE MASTIFF.

THIS very uſeful, and ineſtimable animal, we have choſen, as firſt worthy our particular notice, it being the largeſt, and of the moſt eſſential ſervice to Man.

THE Maſtiff poſſeſſes great ſize and ſtrength; has a large head, with hanging lips, and a noble countenance.

This

This creature is ſo formidable, that, Caius ſays, the Romans reckoned three of them a match for a Bear, and four for a Lion. Great-Britain was ſo famous for Maſtiffs, that the Roman Emperors appointed an officer to ſuperintend their breed, and ſend them, at a proper age, to Rome, for the combats at the Amphitheatre. In England, they are uſually kept to guard yards, houſes, and other places.

In order to try the ſtrength of this creature, James I. cauſed three of them to be looſed on a Lion, which was vanquiſhed by their ſtrength and courage. Two of the Dogs were, indeed, diſabled in the combat, but the third obliged the Lion to ſeek his ſafety by flight. From the ſize, ſtrength, and courage, of this noble creature, we may preſume, that Nature eſpecially formed him for the guardianſhip of mankind; and, being the particular growth of this country, we ought to hold ourſelves greatly indebted to Providence, for ſo partial and invaluable a bounty, which is beſtowed upon us for our accommodation.

THE following anecdote will ſhow, that the Maſtiff, conſcious of its ſuperior ſtrength, knows how to chaſtiſe the impertinence of an inferior:—A large Dog of this kind, belonging to a gentleman of Heatton, near Newcaſtle, being frequently moleſted by a mongrel, and teazed by its continual barking, at laſt took it up in his mouth, by his back, and, with great compoſure, dropped it over the quay, into the river, without doing any further injury to an enemy ſo much his inferior.

THE Ban-Dog, which is a ſpecies of this animal, produced by a mixture with the Bull Dog, is lighter, ſmaller, more active, and leſs powerful than the Maſtiff; its noſe is ſmaller and finer, and its hair rougher. It is, notwithſtanding, very fierce, and employed in the ſame uſeful purpoſes as the Maſtiff.

THE

## THE GREYHOUND.

THIS is the ſwifteſt of all Dogs, and purſues a Hare by the ſight, not the ſmell. Nature, having denied it an acute ſcent, has recompenſed it with extroardinary ſpeed. Such is his ſtaunchneſs for hunting, that, while he keeps the game in view, he will continue runnning until he expires, or takes his prey. The head and legs are long, and the body ſo exceedingly ſlender, that nothing can be more adapted

adapted for fleetneſs. The Greyhound was formerly eſteemed among the firſt rank of Dogs; which appears by the Foreſt Laws of King Canute, wherein it is enacted, that no perſon, und r the degree of a gentleman, ſhould preſume to keep a Greyhound.

THE Iriſh Greyhound, which is the largeſt of the Dog kind, and in its appearance the moſt beautiful and majeſtic, is only to be found in Ireland, where it was, formerly, of great uſe in clearing that country from Wolves. It is now extremely rare, and is kept rather for ſhow than uſe, being equally unſerviceable for hunting either the Stag, the Fox, or the Hare.

SOME of theſe Dogs are about four feet high, perfectly white, and are made ſomewhat like a Greyhound, but more robuſt; their aſpect is mild, and their diſpoſition gentle and peaceable; their ſtrength is ſo great, that in combat, the Maſtiff or Bull Dog is far from being equal to them: they always ſeize their antagoniſts by the back, and ſhake them to death, which their great ſize generally enables them to do with great eaſe.

M. BUFFON

M. BUFFON ſuppoſes the Great Daniſh Dog to be only a variety of the Iriſh Greyhound.

THE various kinds of this animal are, the Spaniſh Greyhound, which is ſleek and ſmall; and the Oriental Greyhound, which is tall and ſlender, has very pendulous ears, and long hair on the tail.

## THE POINTER.

THIS Dog is moſt excellent in Spain. It is about the ſize of a Bull-dog, and ſpotted like a Spaniel. In diſpoſition it is docile, and capable of being trained for the greateſt aſſiſtance to the ſportſman who delights in ſhooting. It is aſtoniſhing to ſee to what a degree of obedience theſe animals may be brought. Their ſight is equally acute with their ſcent; from which quickneſs of ſight, they

they are enabled to perceive, at a diſtance, the ſmalleſt ſign from their maſter. When they ſcent their game, they fix themſelves like ſtatues, in the very attitude in which they happen to be at the moment. If one of their fore feet is not on the ground when they firſt ſcent, it remains ſuſpended, leſt, by putting it to the ground, the game might be too ſoon alarmed by the noiſe. In this poſition they remain, until the ſportſman comes near enough, and is prepared to take his ſhot; when he gives the word, and the Dog immediately ſprings the game. Its attitude has often been choſen as a picture for the artiſt to delineate.

## THE FOX HOUND.

NO country in Europe can boaſt of Fox-hounds equal in ſwiftneſs, ſtrength, or agility, to thoſe of Britain, where the utmoſt attention is paid to their breeding, education, and maintenance: the climate alſo ſeems congenial to their nature; for it has been ſaid, that when Hounds of the Engliſh breed have been ſent into France, or other coun-

tries, they quickly degenerate, and, in ſome degree, loſe thoſe qualities for which they were originally ſo amiable. In England, the attachment to the chaſe is, in ſome meaſure, conſidered as a trait in the national character; conſequently, it is not to be wondered at, that our Dogs and Horſes ſhould excel all others in that noble diverſion. This propenſity appears to be increaſing in the nation; and no price ſeems now thought too great for Hounds of known excellence. The Fox-hounds generally preferred, are tall, light-made, but ſtrong, and poſſeſſed of great courage, ſpeed, and activity.

THE habits and faculties of theſe Dogs are ſo generally known, as to render any deſcriptiou unneceſſary. Dogs of the ſame kind are alſo trained to the hunting of the Stag, and other Deer. The following anecdote affords a proof of their wonderful ſpirit in ſupporting a continuity of exertion:

"Some years ſince, a very large Stag was turned out "of Whinfield Park, in the county of Weſtmoreland, "and purſued by the hounds of the Right Honourable the "Earl

" Earl of Thanet, till, by fatigue or accident, the whole " pack were thrown out, except two ſtaunch and favourite " Dogs, which continued the chaſe the greateſt part of " the day: the Stag returned to the park from whence he " ſet out, and, as his laſt effort, leaped the wall, and " expired as ſoon as he had accompliſhed it. One of " the Hounds purſued to the wall, but being unable to " get over it, laid down, and almoſt immediately expired; " the other was alſo found dead at a ſmall diſtance.

" The length of the chaſe is uncertain; but as they " were ſeen at Red-kirks, near Annan, in Scotland, " diſtant, by the poſt-road, about forty-ſix miles, it is " conjectured, that the circuitous and uneven courſe they " might be ſuppoſed to take, would not be leſs than one " hundred and twenty miles. To commemorate this fact, " the horns of the Stag, which were the largeſt ever ſeen " in that part of the country, were placed on a tree, of " a moſt enormous ſize, in the park, (afterwards called " the Hart's-horn tree) accompanied with this inſcription:

" Hercules kill'd Hart o'Greece,
" And Hart o'Greece kill'd Hercules.

"THE horns have been ſince removed, and are now at "Julian's bower, in the ſame county."

OF the other animals of the Dog kind, there are, the Wolf, Fox, Jackall, Iſatis, and Hyæna.

OF theſe, we ſelect the Hyæna and Wolf, as the moſt ſingular and remarkable.

THE

THE HYÆNA.

THE Hyæna is nearly as large as a Wolf, which it reſembles in the head and body. It is more ſavage and untameable than any other Quadruped, and is continually in a ſtate of rage and rapacity; unleſs when feeding, it is always growling. Its gliſtening eyes, erect briſtles on the back, and teeth always appearing, render its aſpect truly

terrific. Its horrible howl reſembles a human voice in diſtreſs.

THE Hyæna, from its ſize, is the moſt terrible and ferocious of all other Quadrupeds. It defends itſelf againſt the Lion, is a match for the Panther, and frequently overcomes the Ounce. This obſcure and ſolitary animal chiefly inhabits Aſiatic Turkey, Syria, Perſia, and Barbary. Caverns of mountains, cliffs of rocks, and ſubterraneous dens, are its chief lurking places. The manſions of the dead are ſubject to his violations; for, like the Jackall, the putrid contents are, to him, the moſt dainty food. It preys upon flocks and herds; but, when theſe and other animal prey fails, it will eat the roots of plants, and tender roots of palm-trees.

THE ſuperſtitious Arabs, when they kill a Hyæna, always bury its head, leſt it ſhould be applied to magical purpoſes, as the neck was formerly by the Theſſalian ſorcereſs: but the unenlightened Arab muſt be excuſed for this weak opinion, when it is conſidered, that the moſt refined and learned ancients thought the Hyæna had the

the power of charming the ſhepherds, and, as it were, rivetting them to the place where they ſtood.

Its voice is a hoarſe, diſagreeable combination, of growling, crying, and roaring.

The fabulous relation of Pliny, reſpecting this creature, is almoſt too abſurd to mention: we, however, relate it, juſt to ſhew how much he debaſed the hiſtory of Nature with his fanciful impoſitions. He ſays, that Hyænas have been known, not only to imitate the human voice, but to call ſome perſon by his name, who, coming out, was immediately devoured by the ſubtle cruelty of this creature.

In Guinea, Ethiopia, and the Cape, there is another ſpecies of this animal, which is called by Pennant, the Spotted Hyæna.

## THE WOLF.

THIS animal very much reſembles the Dog, both externally and internally, having a long head, pointed noſe, ſharp erect ears, long buſhy tail, long legs, large teeth, and being covered with longiſh hair. It is of a pale brown colour, tinged with yellow; though in Canada it is found both black and white. The principal feature which diſtinguiſhes its viſage from that of the Dog is, that its eyes,

which

which are fierce and fiery, ſtant upwards, in direction with the noſe.

THOUGH ſo near in reſemblance to the Dog, his nature is entirely different, poſſeſſing all his ill qualities, without preſerving any of the good ones. Theſe animals entertain ſuch a natural hatred to each other, that they never meet without fighting or retreating. If the Wolf proves victorious, he devours his prey; but the Dog, more generous, is content with victory.

THEY are naturally cruel and cowardly; and will fly the preſence of Man, unleſs preſſed by hunger, when they prowl by night, in vaſt droves, deſtroying any perſons they meet; and, ſuch is their predilection for human fleſh, that, when they have once taſted it, they ever after attack the ſhepherd in preference to his flock.

THE Wolf, of all beaſts, has the moſt rapacious appetite for animal fleſh, which Nature has furniſhed it with various methods of gratifying; notwithſtanding which, it itſelf generally dies of hunger; which is eaſily accounted

for, when we conſider its long proſcription, together with the reward formerly offered for its head, which obliged it to fly from human habitation, and ſeek refuge in woods and foreſts.

WOLVES were ſo numerous in Yorkſhire, in the reign of Athelſtan, that it was found neceſſary to build a retreat at Flixton, to defend paſſengers from their ferocity. In France, Spain, and Italy, they are ſtill greatly infeſted with this animal. They are alſo to be found in Aſia, Africa, and America; but not ſo high as the Arctic Circle.

THE female goes about fourteen weeks with young, and brings from five to nine at a litter.

THE

## THE FOX.

THIS lively and crafty animal is common to every part of Great-Britain; and is ſo well known, as not to require a particular deſcription.

THE Fox ſleeps much during the day; but the night is its ſeaſon of activity, and the time when it roams about in ſearch of prey. It will eat fleſh of any kind; but pre-

fers that of hares, rabbits, poultry, and all kinds of birds. Thoſe that reſide near the ſea coaſts will, for want of other food, eat crabs, ſhrimps, muſcles, and other ſhell-fiſh.

In France and Italy the Fox does great damage among the vineyards, by feeding on the grapes, of which it is extremely fond. It boldly attacks the wild bees, and frequently robs them of their ſtores; but not with impunity: the whole ſwarm flies out, and faſtens upon the invader; but he retires only for a few minutes, and rids himſelf of the bees by rolling upon the ground; by which means he cruſhes ſuch as ſtick to him, and then returns to his charge, and devours both wax and honey.

The cunning of the Fox, in ſurpriſing and ſecuring its prey, is equally remarkable: when it has acquired more than it can devour, its firſt care is to ſecure what it has killed, which is generally all within its reach. It digs holes in different places, where it conceals its booty, by carefully covering it with earth, to prevent a diſcovery. If a flock of poultry have unfortunately fallen victims to its ſtratagems, it will bring them, one by one, to theſe

hiding-

places; where it leaves them till hunger demands freſh ſupplies.

THE chaſe of the Fox is a very favourite diverſion in this kingdom, and is no-where purſued with ſuch ardour and intrepidity. Both our Dogs and Horſes are confeſſedly ſuperior to thoſe of any other country. The inſtant the Fox finds he is purſued, he flies towards his hole; and finding it ſtopped, which is always carefully done before the chaſe begins, he has recourſe to his ſpeed and his cunning for ſafety. He does not double and meaſure his ground back, like the Hare, but continues his courſe, ſtraight forward before the Hounds, with great ſtrength and perſeverance. Both Dogs and Horſes, particularly the latter, have frequently fallen victims to the ardour of the purſuit; which has ſometimes continued for upwards of fifty miles, without the ſmalleſt intermiſſion, and almoſt at full ſpeed. As the ſcent of the Fox is very ſtrong, the Dogs follow with great alacrity and eagerneſs, and have been known to keep up a continued chaſe for eight or ten hours together; and it is hard to ſay, whether the ſpirited eagerneſs of the Hounds, the ardour of the Horſes, or the enthuſiaſm

enthuſiaſm of the Hunters, is moſt to be admired. The Fox is the only one of the party which has the plea of neceſſity on his ſide; and it operates ſo ſtrongly, that he often eſcapes the utmoſt efforts of his purſuers, and returns to his hole in ſafety. When all his ſhifts have failed him, and he is at laſt overtaken, he defends himſelf with great obſtinacy, and fights in ſilence, till he is torn in pieces by the Dogs.

THERE are three varieties of Foxes in this iſland, which differ from each other more in form than in colour.

## *ANIMALS of the CAT KIND.*

WE have hitherto been employed in the pleaſing taſk of deſcribing moſt of thoſe numerous tribes of animals that are more nearly connected with the intereſts of mankind; that ſerve as the inſtruments of man's happineſs, or, at leaſt, that do not openly oppoſe him; that depend upon his care for their ſubſiſtence; and, in their turn, contribute largely to his comfort and ſupport. We have taken an ample range among the wilder inhabitants of the foreſt, which, though in a more remote degree dependant upon Man, are nevertheleſs objects of his purſuit. We have followed Nature to her moſt retired receſſes, and have ſeen and admired her works, under a variety of the moſt beautiful living forms; but our progreſs has hitherto been unſtained with blood.

We now come to that ſavage and unrelenting tribe, the bold and intrepid enemies of Man, that diſdain to own his power, and carry on unceaſing hoſtilities againſt him.

This numerous and ferocious tribe is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by their ſharp and formidable claws, which are capable of being extended or drawn in at pleaſure. They ſeek their food alone, and are frequently enemies to each other. Though differing greatly in ſize, or in colour, they are nearly allied to each other in form and diſpoſition, being equally fierce, rapacious, and artful.

## THE LION.

THIS animal is eminently diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, as well in ſize and ſtrength, as by his large and flowing mane. It is the production of every part of Africa, and the hotteſt parts of Aſia; but it is found in the greateſt numbers in the ſcorched and deſolate regions of the torrid zone, and in the deſerts of Zaara and Biledulgerid, where it reigns ſole maſter. Its diſpoſition ſeems to partake of the

the ardour of the native ſoil; inflamed by the influence of a burning ſun, its rage is moſt tremendous, and its courage moſt undaunted. Happily, indeed, the ſpecies is not numerous, and is ſaid to be greatly diminiſhed; for, if we may credit the teſtimony of thoſe who have traverſed theſe vaſt deſerts, the number of Lions is not nearly ſo great as formerly.

The length of the largeſt Lion is between eight and nine feet, the tail about four feet, and the height about four feet and a half: the female is about one fourth part leſs, and wants the mane. As the Lion advances in years, its mane grows longer and thicker: the hair on the reſt of the body is ſhort and ſmooth, of a tawny colour, but whitiſh on the belly.

With reſpect to the method uſed by this animal in taking its prey, Sparrman relates the following remarkable ſtory.—A Hottentot, perceiving himſelf followed by a Lion, concluded that the animal only waited the approach of night to make him his prey; he began, therefore, to conſider the beſt method of providing for his ſafety, which he

he at length effected in the following ſingular manner:—obſerving a piece of broken ground, with a precipitate deſcent on one ſide, he ſat down by the edge of it; and found, to his great joy, that the Lion alſo made a halt, and kept at the ſame diſtance as before. As ſoon as it grew dark, the Hottentot, ſliding gently forward, let himſelf down a little below the edge of the hill, and held up his cloak and hat upon his ſtick, making at the ſame time a gentle motion with it: the Lion, in the mean time, came creeping ſoftly towards him, like a Cat; and, miſtaking the ſkin cloke for the man himſelf, made a ſpring, and fell headlong down the precipice; by which means the poor Hottentot was ſafely delivered from his inſidious enemy.

THE ſtrength of this animal is ſo great, that one of them has been obſerved to ſeize a heifer, which it carried off in its mouth with eaſe, and leaped over a ditch with her, without much apparent difficulty.

AT the Cape of Good Hope, the Lion is frequently hunted by the coloniſts. In the day time, and upon an open

open plain, twelve or ſixteen Dogs will eaſily get the better of a large Lion. As he is not remarkably ſwift, the Dogs ſoon come pretty near him; when, with a ſullen kind of magnanimity, he turns round, and waits for the attack, ſhaking his mane, and roaring with a ſhort and ſharp tone. The hounds ſurround him, and, ruſhing upon him all at once, ſoon tear him to pieces. It is ſaid that he has ſeldom time to make more than two or three ſtrokes with his paws, each of which is attended with the death of one of his aſſailants.

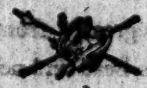
The Lioneſs goes with young five months, and brings forth three or four at a time. The young ones are about the ſize of a large Pug Dog, harmleſs, pretty, and playful. They continue at the teat twelve months, and are above five years in coming to perfection.

The Lion is a long-lived animal, although naturaliſts have differed greatly as to the preciſe period of its exiſtence. Buffon limits it to twenty, or twenty-two years at moſt. It is certain, however, that it lives much beyond that time. The great Lion, called Pompey, which

died

died in the year 1760, was known to have been in the Tower above ſeventy years; and one, brought from the river Gambia, died there, not long ago, at the age of ſixty-three. Several of theſe animals have been bred in the Tower; ſo that the time of their geſtation, the number they produce, and the time of their arriving at perfection, are all pretty well known.

THE attachment of the Lioneſs to her young, is remarkably ſtrong: for their ſupport, ſhe is more ferocious than the Lion himſelf, makes her incurſions with greater boldneſs, deſtroys, without diſtinction, every animal that falls in her way, and carries it reeking to her cubs.



THE

## THE POLAR, OR GREAT WHITE BEAR.

THIS animal differs greatly from the Brown Bear, as well by the length of its head and neck, as by growing to above double the ſize. Some of them are thirteen feet long. Their limbs are of great ſize and ſtrength; their hair long, harſh, and diſagreeable to the touch, and of a yelloviſh white colour; their ears are ſhort and rounded, and their teeth large.

THIS

THIS animal inhabits only the coldeſt parts of the globe. It has been found above latitude 80, as far as navigators have penetrated northwards; which inhoſpitable regions ſeem adapted to its ſullen nature.

THEY have ſeldom been ſeen farther ſouth than Newfoundland; and are chiefly met with on the ſhores of Hudſon's Bay, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, on one ſide, and thoſe of Nova Zembla on the other.

THE following account of the manner of hunting them by the natives of Kamtſchatka, is given in Captain Cook's voyage:

"THEY generally contrive to reach the ground, frequented by the Bears, about ſun-ſet. Their firſt buſineſs, when they arrive there, is to look out for their tracks and particularly to the freſheſt of them, always paying a regard to the ſituation with reſpect to concealment, and taking aim at the animal as it paſſes by, or as it advances or goes from them. Theſe tracks are numerous between the woods and the lakes, and are often found among the long ſedgy graſs

graſs and brakes on the margin of the water. Having determined upon a convenient ſpot for concealment, the hunters fix their crutches in the ground, on which they reſt their firelocks, pointing them in a proper direction. They afterwards kneel, or lie down, as the circumſtances of their ſituation may require; and, having the bear-ſpears in readineſs by their ſide, wait the arrival of their game. Theſe precautions are extremely neceſſary on many accounts, that the hunters may make ſure of their mark: for the price of ammunition is ſo high at Kamtſchatka, that the value of a Bear will not purchaſe more of it than will load a muſquet four or five times. It is much more material on another conſideration; for, if the firſt ſhot ſhould not render the animal incapable of purſuit, fatal conſequences too frequently enſue. The enraged beaſt makes immediately towards the place from whence the ſound and ſmoke iſſue, and furiouſly attacks his adverſaries. They have not ſufficient time to re-load their pieces, as the Bear is ſeldom fired at till he comes within the diſtance of fifteen yards; therefore, if he ſhould not happen to fall, they immediately prepare to receive him upon their ſpears; their ſafety depending, in a great meaſure, on

on their giving him a mortal ſtab as he advances towards them. Should he parry the thruſt, (which theſe animals are ſometimes enabled to do, by the ſtrength and agility of their paws) and break in upon his opponents, the conflict becomes dreadful, and it is ſeldom that the loſs of a ſingle life will ſatisfy the beaſt's revenge.

"Many extraordinary and affecting inſtances of natural affection in theſe animals are related by the Kamtſchadales; who, from this circumſtance, derive conſiderable advantage in hunting. They never preſume to fire at a young Bear, if the dam is upon the ſpot; for, if the cub ſhould happen to be killed, ſhe becomes enraged to an immoderate degree; and, if ſhe can only obtain a ſight of the offender, ſhe is ſure to be revenged, or die in the attempt. On the other hand, if the mother ſhould be ſhot, the cubs continue by her ſide, after ſhe has been a long time dead; exhibiting, by the moſt affecting geſtures and motions, the moſt poignant affliction. The hunters, inſtead of commiſerating their diſtreſſes, embrace theſe opportunities of deſtroying them.

"In

"If the veracity of the Kamtſchadales is to be depended on, the ſagacity of the Bears is as extraordinary as their natural affection. — Innumerable are the ſtories which they relate to this effect. One remarkable inſtance, however, we cannot avoid mentioning, as it is admitted among the natives as a well-atteſted fact. It is the ſtratagem they put in practice to catch the Bareins, which run too ſwift for them to expect ſucceſs in purſuing them. Theſe animals herd together in great numbers; and their uſual haunts are low grounds, at the foot of rocks and precipices, where they delight in brouſing. The Bear purſues them by the ſcent, till he obtains a view of them; and then advances warily, keeping in a ſituation above them; at the ſame time concealing himſelf among the rocks as he approaches, till he is almoſt immediately over them, and near enough to carry his purpoſe into execution: then, with his paws, he puſhes down large pieces of the rock amongſt the herd below. If he perceives that he has ſucceeded, in maiming any of the flock, he immediately purſues them; and, according to the injury the poor Bareins have received, he either proves ſucceſsful in overtaking

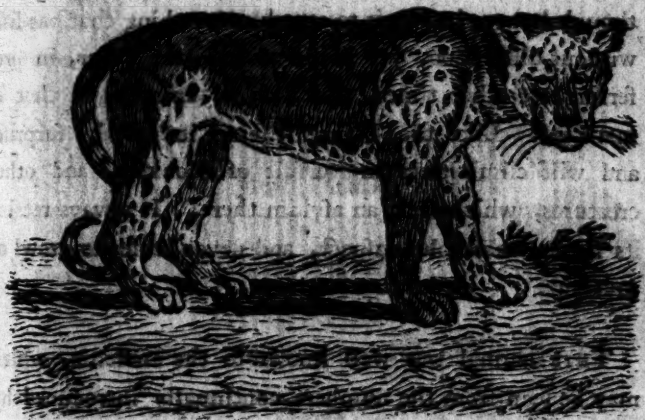
overtaking them, or they eſcape by the rapidity of their flight."

THE ferocity of this animal is as remarkable as its attachment to its young. A few years ſince, the crew of a boat, belonging to a ſhip in the whale-fiſhery, ſhot at a Bear, at a ſhort diſtance, and wounded it: the animal immediately ſet up the moſt dreadful yells, and ran along the ice towards the boat. Before it reached it, a ſecond ſhot was fired at, and hit it. This ſerved to increaſe its fury. It preſently ſwam to the boat, and, in attempting to get on board, reached its fore foot upon the gunnel; but one of the boat's crew, having a hatchet, cut it off. The animal ſtill, however, continued to ſwim after them, till they arrived at the ſhip; and ſeveral ſhots were fired at it, which alſo took effect: but, on reaching the ſhip, it immediately aſcended the deck; and the crew, having fled into the ſhrowds, it was purſuing them thither, when a ſhot from one of them laid it dead upon the deck.

THE fleſh of the Bear is white, and ſaid to taſte like mutton. The fat is melted for train-oil; and that of the feet is uſed in medicine.

THE

The White Bear brings forth two young at a time. Their fondneſs for their offspring is ſo great, that they will die rather than deſert them. Wounds ſerve only to render their attachment the ſtronger. They embrace their cubs to the laſt, and bemoan them with the moſt piteous cries.



## THE PANTHER.

THIS beaſt has been frequently miſtaken for the Tiger; which error aroſe from its being nearly of the ſame ſize, poſſeſſing the ſame diſpoſition to cruelty, and a general enmity to the animal creation. Its chief difference is in being ſpotted, and not ſtreaked as the Tiger.

THE

THE Panther is found in Barbary, and all the intermediate countries in Africa, that lie between that and Guinea; and is peculiar to Africa, as the Tiger is to Aſia. Although hunger impels it to attack every thing that has life, without diſtinction, yet it differs from the Tiger, in preferring, at other times, the fleſh of animals to that of mankind. Like the Tiger, it ſeizes its prey by ſurpriſe, and will climb trees in purſuit of Monkies, and other creatures, which ſeek an aſylum there. It always retains its fierce, malevolent aſpect, and never ceaſes to growl or murmur.

THIS animal was well known to the ancients, which may be ſeen from the numbers continually introduced by the Romans in their public ſhows. Scarus exhibited 150 Panthers in one ſhow; Pompey the Great, 410; and Auguſtus, 420. Notwithſtanding which, they are now ſwarming in the ſouthern parts of Guinea.

THE

## THE COUGAR.

THIS animal is called the Red Tiger by M. Buffon, but it is extremely different from the Tiger of the Eaſt. It is a native of the continent of America, from Canada to Brazil; and, in South America, is called Puma, and miſtaken for the Lion. It is the ſcourge of the colonies in the hotter parts of America, and is fierce and ravenous to the higheſt degree. It ſwims over the broad rivers, and attacks

attacks the cattle, even in inclosures. When preſſed with hunger, it does not even ſpare mankind. But their fury is ſubdued by the rigour of the climate in North America: the ſmalleſt cur, when accompanied by his maſter, will there make them ſeek for ſecurity by running up the trees; but then they are equally deſtructive to domeſtic animals, and are the greateſt nuiſance that the planter has. When they lay in wait for the Mooſe, or other Deer, they lie cloſe on the branch of a tree, till the animal paſſes beneath, when they drop upon him, and immediately deſtroy him. Wolves are alſo the prey of this animal. The fur of the Cougar is ſoft, and eſteemed among the Indians, who, during the winter, cover themſelves with it; the fleſh is eaten by them, and is ſaid to be as white, and as good as veal. The back, neck, rump, and ſides of this animal, are of a browniſh red, mixed with duſky hairs, and the belly is whitiſh; the teeth are of a vaſt ſize, and the claws are white. It purrs like a Cat, and has a tail about two feet eight inches long.

## THE OPOSSUM.

WHAT diſtinguiſhes this from all other animals, and has long excited the wonder of mankind, is a large pouch in the lower part of the belly of the female, in which the teats are lodged, and where the young are ſheltered as ſoon as they are brought forth; at which time they are blind, naked, ſmall, and imperfect. Nature, therefore, has very providentially provided them with this maternal

aſylum, until they can perfect their being. But when they are grown ſtronger, they ſeek ſhelter here, as chickens under the wing of the hen; here they repoſe from fatigue, or ſeek their food when hungry. On theſe occaſions, the dam moſt readily opens her bag to receive them. The fleſh of the old Opoſſum is like that of a ſucking Pig; the Indian women dye its hair, and weave it into girdles. The ſkin has a very offenſive ſmell: the head, which is like that of the Fox, has fifty teeth; the eyes are black, lively, and placed upright; the ears large, broad, and tranſparent; the tail is partly covered with ſcales, and partly with hair, which is ſuppoſed to be that part of the young that cannot be concealed in the pouch, and which Nature, therefore, has provided with this armour. The feet reſemble hands, having five toes or fingers, with white crooked nails.

The tail of this animal greatly reſembles a Snake; by which it will ſuſpend itſelf on one tree, and, by ſwinging its body, throw itſelf among the branches of another. It deſtroys poultry, ſucking the blood without devouring the fleſh; walks extremely ſlow, and, when overtaken, will feign itſelf dead.

It is a native of Virginia, Louiſiana, Mexico, Brazil, and Peru.

The remaining animals of this kind are, the Tiger, Leopard, Ounce, Jaguar, Black Tiger, Ocelot, Margay, Serval, Lynx, Caracal, Wolverine or Glutton, Raccoon, Badger, Tiger Cat, Wild Cat, and many others of a leſs intereſting kind, too numerous to inſert.

## *ANIMALS of the WEASEL KIND.*

THESE little, active, and enterprising animals, are particularly distinguished from other carnivorous kinds, by their long slender bodies, which are admirably adapted to their manner of living, and methods of taking their prey. They are so small and flexible, as to wind, like worms, into very small crevices and openings, whither they easily follow their prey.

THEY are all furnished with small glands, placed near the anus, from which an unctuous matter continually exudes; the effluvia of which, in the Pole-cat, Ferret, Weasel, Badger, &c. is extremely offensive; but, in the Civet-Cat, Martin, and Pine Weasel, it is an agreeable perfume. They are all equally rapacious and cruel: they subsist only by theft; and find their chief protection in their minuteness. From the shortness of their legs they are slow in pursuit, which deficiency is made up by their patience, assiduity,

aſſiduity, and cunning. Their prey being precarious, they can live a long time without food. When they fall in with plenty, they immediately kill every thing within their reach, before they begin to ſatisfy their appetite; ſucking the blood of every animal, before they eat any of its fleſh.

THESE are the principal peculiarities common to this kind; all the ſpecies of which have ſo ſtriking a reſemblance to each other, that having ſeen one, we may form a very juſt idea of all the reſt.

THE moſt obvious difference conſiſts in their ſize. We ſhall, therefore, begin with the ſmalleſt of this numerous claſs, and proceed gradually upwards to the largeſt.

## THE CIVET.

THIS animal, though originally a native of the warm climates of Africa or Asia, can live in temperate, and even in cold countries; but it muſt be fed with nouriſhing diet, and carefully defended againſt the ſeverities of the weather. Numbers of them are kept in Holland, for the purpoſe of collecting this valuable perfume. The civet procured at Amſterdam is more eſteemed than that which comes from the

the Levant or India, being leſs adulterated. To collect this perfume, the animal is put into a cage, which is ſo narrow, that it cannot turn itſelf: the cage is opened at one end, and the animal drawn backwards, by the tail, and ſecurely held by its hind legs: a ſmall ſpoon is then introduced into the pouch which contains the perfume, with which it is carefully ſcraped, and the matter put into a veſſel, properly ſecured. This operation is performed two or three times a week. The quantity of odorous humour depends much on the quality of the nouriſhment, and the appetite of the animal, which always produces more, in proportion to the goodneſs of its food. Boiled fleſh, eggs, rice, ſmall animals, birds, and particularly fiſh, are the kinds of food the Civet moſtly delights in; but theſe ought to be varied, ſo as to excite its appetite, and preſerve its health. It requires very little water; and, though it drinks ſeldom, it diſcharges its urine frequently. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that, in this operation, the male is not to be diſtinguiſhed from the female; from which circumſtance it has been ſuppoſed, that this animal was the Hyæna of the ancients; and it is certain, that moſt of the fables related concerning that monſter are, in

a certain way, applicable to the Civet. The ancients were well acquainted with the pomatum of the Civet, and aſcribed to it certain powers of exciting love; for which purpoſe it ſtill conſtitutes one of the luxuries of the Eaſt.

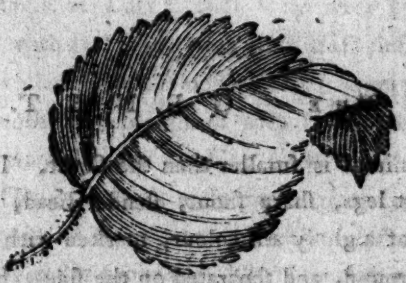
The perfume of this animal is ſo ſtrong, that it infects every part of its body: the hair and ſkin are ſo thoroughly penetrated with it, that they retain it long after being taken from the body of the animal. If a perſon be ſhut up in the ſame apartment, it is almoſt inſupportable; and, when heated with rage, it becomes ſtill more pungent.

The Civet is naturally ſavage, and ſomewhat ferocious; notwithſtanding which, it is eaſily tamed, ſo as to be handled without danger.

The teeth of this creature are ſtrong and ſharp; but its claws are weak. It is an active and nimble animal: it leaps like a Cat, and runs with great ſwiftneſs. It lives by hunting; ſurprizes ſmall animals and birds; and, like the Weaſel, will ſometimes ſteal into the yard, and carry off poultry. Its eyes ſhine in the dark; and it is probable, that

that it can ſee well enough to purſue its prey during the night, as it is known to be moſt active at that time.

THIS animal is very prolific in its native climate; but, though it lives, and produces its perfume, in temperate regions, it is never known to breed there.—Its voice is ſtronger than that of the Cat, and has ſome reſemblance to the cry of an enraged Dog.



## THE GENET.

THIS animal is ſmaller than the Civet. It has a long body, ſhort legs, ſharp ſnout, ſlender head, and ſmooth ſoft hair, of a gloſſy aſh colour, marked with black ſpots, which are round, and ſeparated on the ſides, but ſo nearly unite on the back, as to have the appearance of ſtripes along the body. Upon the neck and back it has a kind of mane, which forms a black ſtreak from the head to the tail,

tail, the latter of which is as long as the body, and is marked with ſeven or eight rings, alternately black and white; the ſpots on the neck alſo appear to form ſtreaks; and it has a white ſpot under each eye. Under the tail, and in the very ſame place with the Civet, it has a pouch, in which is ſecreted a kind of perfume; but it is much weaker, and its ſcent ſoon evaporates. It is ſomewhat longer than the Martin, which it greatly reſembles in form, habit, and diſpoſition; and from which it ſeems chiefly to differ, in being more eaſily tamed. Belon aſſures us, that he has ſeen them in the houſes at Conſtantinople as tame as Cats; that they were permitted to run about, without doing the leaſt miſchief; and that they were called Conſtantinople Cats; though, indeed, they have nothing in common with that animal, except the ſkill of watching and catching mice. Naturaliſts pretend, that Genets inhabit only moiſt grounds, and reſide along the banks of rivers, and that they are never found on mountains or dry grounds. Their ſpecies is not numerous, or, at leaſt, not much diffuſed; for there are none in Europe, except Spain and Turkey; in the former of which he probably obtained his name, as it is not derived

from the ancients. They ſeem to require a warm climate to ſubſiſt and multiply in, and yet they are not found in India or Africa.

THE ſkin of the Genet makes a light and handſome fur: it was formerly faſhionable for muffs, and, conſequently, very dear; but the manufacturers having got the art of counterfeiting them, by painting the ſkins of grey Rabbits with black ſpots, their value is abated, from being no longer eſteemed.

THE

## THE SABLE.

THIS little animal, which is ſo highly eſteemed for its ſkin, is a native of the ſnowy regions of the north, being found chiefly in Siberia, Kamtſchatka, and ſome of the iſlands which lie between that country and Japan; and a few are alſo found in Lapland.

THE

THE Sable is about the ſize of the Martin, which it very much reſembles in form. It lives in holes in the earth, by the banks of rivers, and under the roots of trees. It makes its neſt of moſs, ſmall twigs, and graſs.

IT is a very active, lively animal, leaping, with great agility, from tree to tree, in purſuit of ſmall birds, woodcocks, ſquirrels, &c. It will likewiſe eat rats, fiſh, the tops of pines, and wild fruits.

THE hunting of this animal, which begins in November, and ends in February, is chiefly carried on by the criminals who are confined to the deſert regions of Siberia, or by ſoldiers ſent thither for that purpoſe, who generally remain there for ſeveral years. The hunters are all under the neceſſity of furniſhing a certain quantity of furs; in order to injure which as little as poſſible, they ſhoot only with a ſingle ball. They are frequently taken in traps, or killed with blunt arrows. As an encouragement to the hunters, they are allowed to ſhare among themſelves whatever ſkins they take above the allotted number, which,

in

in the courſe of a few years, amounts to a conſiderable premium.

THE beſt ſkins of theſe animals are thoſe that have long black hair, of a gloſſy brightneſs. Old furs do not retain their gloſs. The Ruſſians and Chineſe have a method of dying their furs; but they are eaſily diſcovered, having neither the ſmoothneſs nor the brightneſs of the natural hair.

THE bellies of the Sables, which are ſold in pairs, are about two fingers in breadth, and are tied together in bundles, of forty pieces, which are ſold at from one to two pounds ſterling. The tails are ſold by the hundred, from four to eight pounds.

SOME of theſe animals have been found of a ſnowy whiteneſs; but theſe inſtances are very rare, and bought only as curioſities.

THE hunters of the Sable are frequently obliged to endure the utmoſt extremity of cold and hunger in the purſuit of their booty. They penetrate deep into immenſe woods,

woods, where they have no other method of finding their way back, but by marking the trees as they advance: if this ſhould by any means fail them, they are inevitably loſt. Such are the hardſhips our fellow-creatures undergo, to ſupply the wants of the vain and luxuriant!

THE female Sable brings forth in the ſpring, and generally produces from three to five at a time.

THE

## THE BEAVER.

THE Beaver is the only Quadruped that has a flat broad tail, covered with ſcales, which ſerves it as a rudder in the water, and alſo as a cart to carry materials for its building on land. The hind feet are webbed, but the fore feet are not, from the neceſſity of uſing them as hands. The fore part, in general, reſembles a quadruped, and the hind part a fiſh. The teeth are formed like

a ſaw, with which they cut the wood they uſe in building their huts, and damming the water out of them. The fur, which is of a deep cheſnut brown, is the moſt valuable material uſed in the hat manufactory. Its length, from noſe to tail, is about three feet; the tail is eleven inches long, and three broad.

In June and July they form their ſocieties, of two and three hundred, which they continue all the reſt of the year. Wherever they meet, they fix their abode, which is always by the ſide of a lake or river. The ſagacity of this animal is truly worthy the conſideration of the Naturaliſt and Philoſopher, which it is impoſſible to conſider, without the greateſt humiliation to human pride. When we ſee a Beaver, with only its feet, teeth, and tail, capable of building a hut, as commodious for itſelf and young, as a cottage can be rendered to a peaſant, even with the aid of reaſon and mechanical tools, what is the boaſted ſuperiority of Man!

If they fix their ſtation by a river ſubject to floods, they build a dam or pier, which croſſes the ſtream, ſo as to

to form a piece of water; but, if they ſettle near a lake, not liable to inundation, they ſave themſelves this trouble. To form this dam or pier, they drive ſtakes of about five or ſix feet in length, wattling each row with twigs, and filling the in erſtices with clay. That ſide next the water is ſloped, and the other perpendicular. The bottom is from ten to twelve feet thick, gradually diminiſhing to the top, which is but two or three feet at moſt. This dam is generally from eighty to an hundred feet in length. The greatneſs of the work, compared with the ſmallneſs of the architect, however aſtoniſhing, is not more wonderful than its firmneſs and ſolidity.

THE houſes are erected near the ſhore, in the water collected by the dams. They are either round or oval, and are built on piles. The tops being vaulted, the inſide reſembles an oven, and the outſide a dome. The walls, which are two feet thick, are made of earth, ſtones, and ſticks, and plaiſtered with all the ſkill and excellence of the moſt expert maſon. Every houſe has two openings, one into the water, and the other towards the land. Their height is about eight feet. From two to thirty

Beavers

Beavers inhabit each dwelling; and, in each pond, there are from ten to twenty-five houſes. They have each a bed of moſs; and are ſuch perfect epicures, that they daily regale on the choiceſt plants and fruits which the country affords.

THIS animal affords that celebrated reſinous ſubſtance, called *Caſtoreum*, which is mixed moſt ſucceſsfully in ſeveral hyſteric and cephalic medicines. An oil is likewiſe extracted from it, called *Oil of Caſtor*, which, while it remains in its liquid, unctious ſtate, is uſed for the cure of ſeveral diſorders.

THE

## THE PORCUPINE.

THIS animal, formidable as it is in its appearance, would be much more truly ſo, if it poſſeſſed the power, ſo erroneouſly aſcribed to it, of darting its quills at its enemies, and killing them at a diſtance. It is about two feet long, and fifteen inches in height. The head, belly, and

and legs, are covered with ſtrong briſtles; its whiſkers are long: the eyes are remarkably ſmall; and the ears are like thoſe of a Man: the tail is covered with white quills, which are ſhort and tranſparent; its legs are ſhort; and it has four toes before, and five behind.

The quills of this animal, when irritated, ſtand erect, the largeſt of which are from ten to fifteen inches in length, thick in the middle, and extremely ſharp at the end.

Like the Hedge-hog, theſe quills are rather for ſelf-defence, than the purpoſe of attacking an enemy. They only ſhed them when they moult; which, in ſome meaſure, ſhows their alliance to the Bird Creation, though not deſtined for flight, having neither wings nor feathers. The quills being found a ſufficient defence againſt the moſt formidable animals; ſhew how powerful the weakeſt materials may be rendered, when under the ſkill and workmanſhip of Infinite Wiſdom.

In

In Spain and Italy they are frequently found wild, though they are not, originally, natives of any part of Europe. The fleſh of this animal is frequently expoſed, and ſold for food, in the public markets at Rome, where it is eaten. The Italian Porcupines have ſhorter quills, and a ſmaller creſt, than thoſe of Aſia or Africa.

Such is the ſtrength and ſharpneſs of the quills, with which this animal is armed, that a Wolf, it is ſaid, was once found dead, with ſome of the quills ſticking in his mouth; which muſt, doubtleſs, have been cauſed by his raſh attempt, forced by extreme hunger, to devour this ſelf-defended animal.

The Porcupine is generally deſcribed to be an inoffenſive animal, living entirely on fruits, roots, and vegetatables; but ſome naturaliſts, particularly Dr. Goldſmith, aſſert, that they prey upon Serpents, with which they live in perpetual enmity. Their method of attacking them is deſcribed to be, that the Porcupine rolls itſelf on them, wounding them with its quills, until they expire, when they are immediately devoured by the victor.

THE Brazilian Porcupine, though it differs ſo greatly from the laſt as to bear ſcarcely any reſemblance to it, except being covered with ſpines of about three inches in length, is an inhabitant of Mexico and Brazil, living in woods, and feeding on fruits and ſmall birds. It preys by night, and ſleeps in the day. It makes a grunting noiſe, and grows very fat.

## THE SLOTH.

THERE are two kinds of this animal; one of which has two claws on each foot, and is without a tail; the other, three claws on each foot, with a tail; and are both deſcribed under the common appellation of the Sloth. It is about the ſize of a Badger, and has a coarſe fur, reſembling dried graſs: the tail is exceedingly

ingly ſhort; and the mouth extends from ear to ear. The feet of this animal are ſo obliquely placed, that the ſoles ſcarcely ever touch the ground. The conſtruction of its limbs is ſo ſingular, that it can move only at the rate of about three yards in an hour. Thus, unleſs impelled by hunger, it is ſeldom induced to change its place.

THE Sloth inhabits many parts on the eaſtern ſide of South America. It is the meaneſt, and moſt ill-formed of animals. Leaves of trees, and fruits, are its chief food. It is a ruminating animal, for which purpoſe Nature has provided it with four ſtomachs.

HAVING once aſcended a tree, which it does with great difficulty, it remains there till it has entirely ſtripped it of all its verdure, ſparing neither fruit, bloſſom, nor leaf; after which it is ſaid to devour even the bark: being unable to deſcend, it throws itſelf on the ground, where it continues, until hunger again compels it to renew its toils, in ſearch of ſubſiſtence. To travel from one tree to another, at the diſtance of one hundred yards, is, for this animal, a week's journey.

THOUGH

THOUGH ſlow, aukward, and almoſt incapable of motion, the Sloth is ſtrong, remarkably tenacious of life, and capable of enduring a long abſtinence from food. We are told of one that, having faſtened itſelf by its feet to a pole, remained in that ſituation forty days, without the leaſt ſuſtenance. The ſtrength in its legs and feet is ſo great, that, having ſeized any thing, it is almoſt impoſſible to oblige it to quit its hold. The ſame animal laid hold of a Dog that was ſet looſe upon it, and held him faſt with its feet till he periſhed with hunger.

EVERY effort which the Sloth makes to move, appears ſo painful and difficult, as to cauſe it to utter the moſt pitiful cry; which is likewiſe wiſely given it for its protection; for, being defenceleſs, as well as incapable of flight, it could never eſcape deſtruction, were it not that their cry is ſo hideous, and lamentable in its tone, as to cauſe every beaſt to avoid the ſound. How ought we to admire the Wiſdom and Providence of the Almighty, who, by the breath only of this defenceleſs animal, has raiſed a bulwark for its protection!

We ſhould do injuſtice to the Great Creator of the Univerſe, who never created any thing in vain, could we ſuppoſe any animal was ever ſo formed, as to be incapable of comfort: although the Sloth carries every appearance of miſery in its nature, there cannot be a doubt but it has ſatisfactions peculiarly ſuited to its ſtation.

## THE ARMADILLO.

NATURE ſeems to have reſerved all the wonders of her power for thoſe remote countries, where Man is moſt ſavage, and Quadrupeds the moſt various. She ſeems to become more wonderful, in proportion, the further ſhe retires from human inſpection. But this, in reality, only ariſes

ariſes from the attempts of Men to rid the country of ſuch ſtrange productions, in proportion as he becomes more civilized.

THIS animal is found only in South America, where there are ſeveral varieties of them. They are all covered with a ſtrong cruſt or ſhell, and are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the number of the flexible bands of which it is compoſed.

THE Armadillo is a harmleſs, inoffenſive animal; it feeds on roots, fruits, and vegetables; grows very fat; and is greatly eſteemed for the delicacy of its fleſh.

THE Indians hunt theſe animals with ſmall Dogs, which they train for the purpoſe. When it is ſurpriſed, it runs to its hole, or attempts to make a new one, which it does with great expedition, having ſtrong claws on its fore feet, with which it adheres ſo firmly to the ground, that, if it ſhould be caught by the tail, whilſt making its way into the earth, its reſiſtance is ſo great, that it will ſometimes leave it in the hands of its purſuers: to

avoid

avoid this, the hunter has recourſe to artifice; who, by tickling it with a ſtick, cauſes it to give up its hold, and ſuffer itſelf to be taken alive. If no other means of eſcape be left, it rolls itſelf up within its covering, by drawing in its head and legs, and bringing its tail round them, as a band to connect them more forcibly together: in this ſituation it ſometimes eſcapes, by rolling itſelf over the edge of a precipice, and generally falls to the bottom unhurt.

THE moſt ſucceſsful method of catching Armadillos, is by ſnares laid for them by the ſides of rivers and places where they frequent. They burrow very deep in the ground, and ſeldom ſtir out, except during the night, whilſt they are in ſearch of food.

THIS animal, which is covered with ſhells, on the firſt view appears a round mis-ſhapen maſs, with a long head, and ſhort tail. Its ſize is from one to three feet in length. Theſe ſhells, which reſemble a bony ſubſtance, cover the head, neck, ſides, rump, and tail. This natural defenſive covering being jointed, the creature has the power of moving beneath its armour, which reſembles a coat of mail.

As

As theſe ſhells are only ſufficient to defend the Armadillo from a feeble enemy, and not equal to the reſiſtance of a powerful antagoniſt, Nature has furniſhed it with a method of incloſing its body within the covert of this armour. Thus, like the Hedgehog and Porcupine, it is ſecured from danger, without having recourſe to flight or reſiſtance, and becomes invulnerable, while in the midſt of danger.

## THE HARE.

THIS timid and defenceleſs animal is another inſtance of the bountiful care of Providence towards Mankind. The Hare not only ſupplies us with a delicacy for our table, and a covering for our heads, (the fur being manufactured into hats) but alſo affords us one of the moſt wholeſome of our rural diverſions.

It is an inhabitant of moſt parts of Europe, Aſia, Egypt, Barbary, Japan, Ceylon, and North America; but thoſe of Barbary, Spain, and Italy, are much ſmaller than ours. In Wales and France they are generally larger, though not of ſo fine a flavour.

This ſolitary animal has, independent of Man, a hoſt of enemies, both in the animal and feathered tribes. The Fox, Polecat, Stoat, and Weaſel, hunt them with ſuch unremitting perſeverance, that, notwithſtanding their ſwiftneſs, it is with great difficulty they eſcape their rapacious purſuit. The Weaſel will frequently faſten upon the neck of a Hare, while on her form, and hold there till it is quite dead, ſucking its blood while running. The Kite, Hawk, Owl, and many other birds of prey, are very deſtructive to young Leverets. This perſecuted animal, however, like the Rabbit, is ſo prolific, as to afford a plentiful ſupply to thoſe who protect it againſt the unlawful and deſtructive ſnares of the poacher.

The female goes thirty days with young, and brings forth from two to four at a time, with their eyes open; ſhe

ſhe breeds ſix or ſeven times a year, and ſuckles her young for twenty days, when her maternal cares ceaſe. After this time, they feed on graſs, roots, leaves, corn, plants, and the bark of young trees, to which they are often very deſtructive in nurſeries and plantations. They breed when but a few months old.

THOUGH the Hare is reckoned the moſt timorous of all animals in its wild ſtate, it will, if taken when young, become ſo tame and familiar, as to ſleep with the Grey-hound, Terrier, or Pointer; of which the writer of this article has been an eye-witneſs. This ſolitrry animal, although not poſſeſſed of the wily ſubtilty of the Fox, diſcovers a moſt wonderful inſtinct, which has been given it for its preſervation. The various ſtratagems and doubles it makes, when hunted, to avoid death, would excite the ſurpriſe of every beholder; nor does it diſplay leſs ſagacity and cunning, in preventing the poacher from tracing it through the ſnow, by taking the moſt extraordinary leaps, to elude danger, before ſhe takes her form.

THE Hare was formerly reckoned a great delicacy among the Romans, but was forbidden to the Jews, and held ſacred among the ancient Britons, who religiouſly abſtained from eating it. We are told, that Boadicea, immediately before her laſt conflict with the Romans, let looſe a Hare ſhe had concealed in her boſom; which taking what was deemed a fortunate courſe, it was looked upon as a good omen. The Mahometans deem the Hare, even till this time, an unclean animal.

THE

## THE RABBIT.

THE great ſimilariry between the Rabbit and the Hare, leaves but little to be ſaid by the natural hiſtorian, or the moraliſt, in its deſcription. Their figure, food, and natural properties, are nearly the ſame. The Hare ſeeks its ſafety by flight, while the Rabbit runs to its ſubterraneous burrow, which Nature has taught her to make, with an ingenuity not to be excelled by the moſt experienced

miner. The fruitfulneſs of the Rabbit ſo far exceeds that of the Hare, that, according to Pliny and Strabo, they were ſo great a nuiſance in the Balearic Iſlands, in the reign of Auguſtus, that they were under the neceſſity of imploring the aſſiſtance of a military force from the Romans to extirpate them. A Spaniſh hiſtorian alſo ſays, that, on the diſcovery of a ſmall iſland, which they named Puerto Santo, or Holy Haven, where they were ſaved from ſhipwreck, they put a pair of Rabbits on ſhore, which increaſed ſo much in the courſe of a few years, that they drove away the inhabitants, by deſtroying their corn and plants, who left them to enjoy the iſland without oppoſition.

THIS animal abounds in Great Britain, where the ſkins form a very conſiderable article in the manufacture of hats. Lincolnſhire, Norfolk, and Cambridgeſhire, are moſt noted for the production of them.

THE fleſh of the Rabbit, as well as the Hare, was forbidden to the Jews and Mahometans.

THE

## THE MOLE.

AS if Nature had meant that no part of the earth ſhould be untenanted, ſo the Mole is formed in ſuch a manner, as to live entirely under ground. The ſize of this animal is between that of the Rat and the Mouſe, but without any reſemblance of either, being quite different from any other of the four-footed race. It has a noſe like a Hog, but longer in proportion; inſtead of ears, it has only two holes; and its eyes are ſo remarkably ſmall, that it is with the greateſt difficulty they are diſcovered.

THE moderns, as well as the ancients, were univerſally of opinion, that the Mole was totally blind; but Dr. Derham, by the means of a microſcope, diſcovered all the parts of the eye which are known in other animals.

A VERY ſmall degree of viſion being ſufficient for a creature deſtined to a ſubterraneous abode, Providence

has wiſely formed them in this manner; for, had they been larger, they would have been continually liable to injury, by the earth falling into them; to prevent which inconvenience, they are like covered with fur. Another wonderful contrivance, to be obſerved in Nature's works, is, that this animal is furniſhed with a certain muſcle, by which it can exert, or draw back the eye, as neceſſity requires.

As a recompence for this defect in the optic nerves, the Mole enjoys two other ſenſes in the higheſt perfection; viz. hearing and ſmelling; the firſt of which gives it the moſt early notice of danger, while the latter, although in the midſt of darkneſs, directs it to its food. The wants of a ſubterraneous animal being but few, ſo thoſe of the Mole are eaſily ſupplied; worms and inſects, inhabiting their regions, being their only food.

Although the Mole is generally black, yet it is ſometimes ſpotted, and has alſo been found quite white. The fur is ſhort, and cloſe ſet, and ſmoother than the fineſt velvet.

THIS animal, in the act of forming its tracks or runs, throws up large heaps of mould, which are extremely troublesome and injurious in meadows, grass-lands, and cultivated grounds; its destruction is consequently an object of importance to farmers, gardeners, &c.

THE length of the **Mole**, including the tail, which is about an inch, is seven inches. It breeds in the spring, and generally brings forth four or five at a time.

## THE JERBOA.

THIS ſingular, and, we may ſay, pretty little animal, is a native of Egypt, Barbary, Paleſtine, and the deſerts between Balſora and Aleppo. It is about the ſize of a large Rat; has dark and full eyes, long whiſkers, broad, erect ears, and a head like a Rabbit. The tail is about ten inches long, at the end of which is a tuft of black hair, tipped with white. The breaſt and belly are of a whitiſh

whitiſh colour; but all the other part of the body is aſh-colour at the bottom, and tawny at the ends. The fore legs are not above an inch in length, with five toes on each, which are all furniſhed with ſharp claws; but the hind legs, which are two inches and a quarter in length, and covered with ſhort hair, exactly reſemble thoſe of a bird, having but three toes, the middle of which is the longeſt; they are alſo armed with ſharp claws.

THIS little animal is as ſingular in its motion as in its form; always walking or ſtanding on its hind legs, and uſing the fore paws as hands, like the Squirrel. It will jump ſix or ſeven feet from the ground, when purſued, and run ſo remarkably ſwift, that few Quadrupeds can overtake it: it is a very inoffenſive creature, living entirely on vegetables, and burrows in the ground, like Rabbits.

IN the year 1770, two of them, which were exhibited in London, had nearly burrowed through the wall of the room in which they were kept.

THE Jerboa makes its neſt of the fineſt and moſt delicate herbage; it rolls itſelf up, with its head between its thighs, and ſleeps, during the winter, without taking any nouriſhment. When purſued, it ſprings ſo nimbly, that its feet ſcarcely ſeem to touch the ground. It does not go ſtraight forward, but turns here and there, till it gains a burrow, where it quickly ſecretes itſelf. In leaping, it carries its tail ſtretched out; but, in ſtanding or walking, it carries it in the form of an S, the lower part touching the ground.

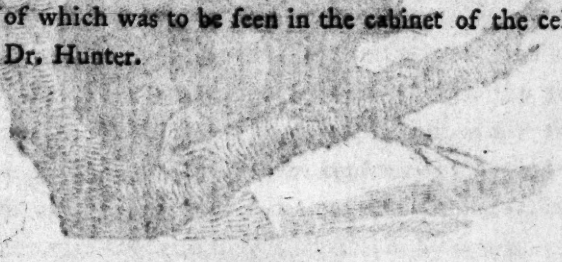
IT is eaſily tamed, is fond of warmth, and ſeems to be ſenſible of the approach of bad weather, by wrapping itſelf up cloſe in hay.

THERE is an animal of this ſpecies in Siberia, which is a more expert digger than the Rabbit itſelf; their burrows are ſo numerous in ſome places, as to be even dangerous to travellers.

IT is related of this latter, that it will cut graſs, and leave it in little heaps to dry; which not only ſerves them for

for food, but alſo makes their habitation warm and comfortable for themſelves and their young during the winter ſeaſon.

THERE is alſo the Torrid Jerboa, ſo called by Linnæus, from its inhabiting the Torrid Zone, which is about the ſize of a common Mouſe; and the Indian Jerboa, a ſpecimen of which was to be ſeen in the cabinet of the celebrated Dr. Hunter.



THE

## THE SQUIRREL.

THIS beautiful little animal is equally admirable for the neatneſs and elegance of its formation, as for its livelineſs and activity. Its diſpoſition is gentle and harmleſs; though naturally wild, it is ſoon familiariſed to confinement and reſtraint; and, though exceſſively timid, it is eaſily taught to receive with freedom the moſt familiar careſſes from the hand that feeds it.

It

It uſually lives in woods, and makes i s neſt of moſs or dry leaves, in the hollows of trees; it ſeldom deſcends upon the ground, but leaps from tree to tree with great agility. Its food conſiſts of fruits, almonds, nuts, acorns, &c. of which it accumulates great ſtores for winter proviſions, and ſecures them carefully near its neſt. In the ſummer, it feeds on buds and young ſhoots, and is particularly fond of the cones of the fir and pine trees. The ſpring is the ſeaſon of love with the Squirrel, at which time the male purſues the female, exhibiting wonderful proofs of agility; whilſt the latter, as if to make trial of the conſtancy of her lover, ſeems to avoid him, by a variety of entertaining ſallies, and, like a true coquette, feigns an eſcape, by way of enhancing the value of the conqueſt. They bring forth four or five young at a time.

The tail of this animal is its greateſt ornament, which ſerves alſo as a defence from the cold, being large enough to cover the whole body; it likewiſe aſſiſts it in taking leaps from one tree to another; and we may add a third application of it, which would ſeem altogether improbable,

bable, if we were not aſſured of it by Linnæus and other naturaliſts:—in attempting to croſs a lake or river, the Squirrel places itſelf upon a piece of bark, and, erecting its tail to catch the wind, boldly commits itſelf to the mercy of the waves. The ſmalleſt guſt of wind is ſufficient to overſet a whole navy of theſe little adventurers; and, in ſuch perilous voyages, many hundreds of them are ſaid to periſh.

THE Squirrel is of a bright-brown colour, inclining to red; the breaſt and belly are white; the ears are ornamented with long tufts of hair; the eyes are large, black, and lively; the fore teeth ſtrong and ſharp; the fore legs are curiouſly furniſhed with long ſtiff hairs, which project on each ſide like whiſkers. When it eats, it ſits erect, and uſes its fore paws as hands, to convey food to its mouth.

THERE are ſeveral varieties of the Squirrel, ſome of which are to be found in almoſt every country; but they chiefly abound in northern and temperate climates.

THE

THE fur of the Grey Squirrel, with which North-America abounds, is very valuable, and imported under the name of *petit-gris*.

THE Squirrel found at Hudſon's-Bay is ſmaller than thoſe of Europe; it is marked along the middle of the back with a duſky line, from head to tail; the belly is of a pale aſh-colour, mottled with black; and the tail, which is duſky, and barred with black, is not ſo long, nor ſo full of hair as the common kind.

## THE KANGUROO.

THIS animal is a native of New Holland, where it was firſt diſcovered by Sir Joſeph Banks. Its head is ſmall and taper, the ears large and erect; the upper lip is divided; the end of the noſe is black, the noſtrils are wide, and the lower jaw is ſhorter than the upper, both of which are furniſhed with whiſkers; it has, likewiſe, ſtrong hairs above and below the eyes: the head, neck, and ſhoulders, are

ſmall; the lower parts of the body increaſing in thickneſs to the rump; its tail is long, very thick near the rump, and taper; the conſtruction of its fore feet is ſingular, being extremely ſhort, and only uſeful in digging, or bringing the food to its mouth: it moves altogether on its hind legs, making ſucceſſive bounds of ten or twelve feet, with ſuch aſtoniſhing rapidity, as to outſtrip the fleeteſt Greyhound; it ſprings from rock to rock, and leaps over buſhes ſeven or eight feet high, with great eaſe: it has five toes on its fore feet, and three on the hind feet, the middle one of which is very long; the inner claw is divided down the middle into two parts.

THE Kanguroo reſts on its hind legs, which are hard, black, and naked on the under ſide. Its fur is ſhort and ſoft, of a reddiſh-aſh colour, lighter on the lower parts. It is the only quadruped that our coloniſts have yet met with in New South Wales which ſupplies them with animal food.

THERE are two kinds of the Kanguroo: the largeſt of which that had been ſhot weighed about 140lb. and meaſured,

ſured, from the point of the noſe to the end of the tail, ſix feet and an inch; the tail, two feet one inch; the head, eight inches; the fore legs, twelve inches; the hind legs, two feet eight inches: the circumference of the fore part of the body, near the legs, is thirteen inches; and that of the hinder part, three feet. The other kind ſeldom exceeds 60lb. in weight.

THIS animal is furniſhed with a pouch, ſimilar to that of the Opoſſum, in which its young are nurſed and ſheltered.

THE

THE GREAT ANT-EATER.

RAY calls this animal the Ant-Bear. From the nose to the tail, it is about three feet ten inches in length, and the tail is about two inches and a half. It has a long slender nose, small black eyes, and short round ears; the tongue is very slender, about thirty inches long, and lies double in the mouth; the legs are slight, the fore feet having only four toes, while the hind feet are armed with

five

five; the two middle claws of the fore feet are very large, ſtrong, and hooked; the hair on the upper part of the body is black, mixed with grey, and about ſix inches in length; a black line, bounded above with white, extends from the neck, acroſs the ſhoulders, to the ſides; the tail is covered with coarſe black hair, of about a foot in length.

It is a native of Braſil and Guiana, where it lives chiefly in the woods, concealing itſelf under the fallen leaves. It ſeldom ventures from its retreat; but when it does, the induſtry of one hour ſupplies it with food for ſeveral days. It feeds entirely upon ants and inſects, which are found in ſuch abundance in the countries where theſe animals breed, that it is no uncommon thing to ſee hills, of five or ſix feet high, thrown up by theſe induſtrious inſects, where they live together in a kind of community. As ſoon as the Ant-eater diſcovers theſe neſts, it either overturns, or digs them up with its feet, when, thruſting its long tongue into their retreats, it penetrates all the the paſſages of the neſts, and withdraws it into its mouth loaded with prey. At ſome times, when it approaches

one

one of theſe ant-hills, it creeps ſlowly forward on its belly, taking every precaution to keep itſelf concealed, till it comes within a convenient diſtance of the place where it intends to make its banquet, when, lying cloſely at its length, it thruſts forth its tongue acroſs the paths of theſe indefatigable inſects, where it lies motionleſs for ſeveral minutes. The ants of theſe countries, ſome of which are half an inch in length, allured by the appearance of its tongue, which is red and round, come forth and ſwarm upon it in great numbers, when the tongue, being covered with a ſlimy ſubſtance, like birdlime, entangles every creature that lights upon it: when the tongue is ſufficiently covered with theſe inſects, it immediately draws it in, and devours them all: it repeats the ſame arts until its hunger is appeaſed, when it retires to its hiding-place, where it continues till it is again excited by the calls of hunger.

HELPLESS as this animal appears to be, and though without teeth, it is fierce and dangerous; and, when driven to an extremity, will fight with its claws with ſuch obſtinacy, that few creatures, if they once get entangled

tangled with its fore feet, can diſengage themſelves: even the Panthers of America are often unequal to the combat; for, ſhould it once have an opportunity of cloſing in with its antagoniſt, it fixes its talons in their ſides, when they both fall, and generally periſh, together; for ſuch is either its ſtupidity, or vindictive deſperation, that it will not extricate itſelf, even from a dead adverſary. It ſleeps in the day, and preys by night. The fleſh has a diſagreeable ſtrong taſte, but it is eaten by the Indians.

The

## BATS, OR FLYING MICE.

THE animals of this ſpecies partake ſo much of the nature both of the bird and beaſt, that naturaliſts have been at a loſs in which rank to place them; but theſe doubts exiſting no longer, they are now univerſally allowed to take place among the quadrupeds, to which they are evidently allied, both by their having hair and teeth, bringing forth their young alive, and the reſt of their

habitudes and conformations. It has, indeed, been placed, by Pliny, Geſner, and Aldrovandus, in the claſs of birds; but they did not conſider that it wanted every character of that order, except the power of flying. It does, indeed, in ſome meaſure, preſent the appearance of a bird, when, with an aukward and ſtruggling motion, it is ſeen ſupporting itſelf in the air at the duſk of the evening; but thoſe naturaliſts, who ought to have watched its habitudes, and inſpect its formation, are inexcuſable for concurring in ſuch a palpable miſtake; for it not only brings forth its young alive, which has been already mentioned, but it ſuckles them likewiſe: the mouth is alſo furniſhed with teeth, its lungs formed like thoſe of quadrupeds, while its inteſtines and ſkeleton bear the moſt perfect reſemblance to them.

The ſpecies moſt common in England, is about the ſize of a Mouſe, being nearly two inches and a half in length. The members, uſually called wings, are, in reality, no other than the four interior toes of the fore feet, extended to a great length, connected by a thin membrane, which alſo extends to the hind legs and the tail. The

firſt

firſt toe is quite looſe, anſwering the purpoſe of a heel when it walks, and a hook when it wants to adhere to any thing. The hind feet, which are divided into five toes, nearly reſemble thoſe of a Mouſe. The ſkin, or membrane by which it flies, is of a duſky colour; the body is covered with a ſhort mouſe-coloured fur, tinged with red; the eyes are very ſmall, the ears ſhort, and the extent of the wings nine inches.

In England, this creature makes its firſt appearance early in the ſummer, beginning its flight in the duſk of the evening. It uſually haunts the ſides of woods, glades, and ſhady walks; and frequently ſkims along the ſurface of the water, in purſuit of gnats and other inſects. They fly in a very irregular direction, and with much ſeeming labour, which, when once interrupted, it is with difficulty they can prepare for a ſecond elevation: ſo that, if it ſhould happen to fall to the ground by any accident, it is almoſt impoſſible for it to eſcape. It is the only creature which will venture to remain in caverns, and frightful ſubterraneous abodes, where it remains, in a ſtate of torpidity, unaffected by every change of weather.

THOUGH the Bat may, generally ſpeaking, be conſidered harmleſs and inoffenſive, yet it will, when opportunity offers, ſometimes ſteal into a larder, and prey upon fat bacon, tallow, &c. but as this circumſtance does not often happen, it being principally employed in purſuing inſects much more noxious than themſelves, we may pronounce it rather ſerviceable than otherwiſe.

THE

THE CROCODILE.

THOUGH the Bat may, generally ſpeaking, be conſidered harmleſs and inoffenſive, yet it will, when opportunity offers, ſometimes ſteal into a larder, and prey upon fat bacon, tallow, &c. but as this circumſtance does not often happen, it being principally employed in purſuing inſects much more noxious than themſelves, we may pronounce it rather ſerviceable than otherwiſe.

THE

THE CROCODILE.

## THE CROCODILE.

THIS animal, of which we have given a correct figure in the preceding page, was firſt diſcovered in Egypt, at the ſource of the Nile, where they are ſtill to be met with in great numbers.

THE Siameſe call this animal *Takay*, and the Portugueſe *Lagarto*, ſignifying, in their language, a Lizard. Thoſe brought to England are very ſmall, when compared with thoſe which are to be met with in the countries where they breed. As a proof of which, one that was diſſected at Siam, by the account ſent to the Royal Academy at Paris, meaſured eighteen feet and a half in length, out of which the tail was five feet and a half, and the head and neck upwards of two feet and a half. In the thickeſt part it meaſured four feet nine inches in circumference.

THE

THE colour of the body was, on the upper part, of a dark brown, and of a whitiſh citron colour below, with large ſpots of both colours on the ſides. From the ſhoulders to the extremity of the tail, it was covered with large ſquare ſcales, diſpoſed like parallel girdles, in number about fifty-two, decreaſing in thickneſs as they approach nearer the tail. In the middle of each girdle there were four protuberances, which roſe higher as they came nearer the end of the tail, compoſing four rows, of which the two middle ones were the loweſt, which formed three channels, growing deeper the nearer they came towards the tail.

THE Crocodile lays eggs about the ſize of thoſe of the Gooſe, from ſixty to two hundred in number, which ſhe covers up, with great care, in the hot ſand, at ſome diſtance from the water, at high-water mark. When theſe eggs come to maturity, the creatures break from their confinement, without the aſſiſtance of the mother, and immediately ſeek the water by inſtinct. Providence, however, which orders every thing for the benefit of mankind, in order to diminiſh the number of theſe voracious creatures,

creatures, has very wisely ordained them as a prey, not only to the birds which live by the river side, but also to their parents, which lie ready to intercept and devour them; while the few that escape, find a very precarious retreat in the rivers, where they lead a life of continual hostility, preying upon each other. Were it not for this warfare amongst themselves, they would increase to such a degree as to infest all the inhabited parts of the earth.

THE

## THE CAMELION.

THE Camelion is produced from an egg, like the Crocodile and Lizard, which it nearly reſembles, except in the head and back, which are not ſo flat as in thoſe animals. According to ſome travellers, it ſits upon trees, in preference to the ground, in order to avoid the ſerpents, from which, being very ſlow, it cannot eſcape.

The head of this animal is not unlike that of a fiſh, being joined to the breaſt by a very ſhort neck, covered on each ſide with cartilaginous membranes, reſembling the gills of fiſhes. On the top of the head is a creſt, and two others above each eye, between which are two cavities near the top of the head. The muzzle is blunt, at the end of which there is a hole on each ſide for the noſtrils; but there are no ears, nor the leaſt ſigns of any.

The jaws are furniſhed with teeth, or rather with a bone in the form of teeth, which it makes but little uſe of, living chiefly on flies and other inſects, which it ſwallows without chewing. The eyes, which are very large, being almoſt half an inch in diameter, are of a globular figure, having a ſingle eyelid, like a cap, with a hole in the middle, through which the ſight appears: this eyelid has a grain like ſhagreen, as well as the other parts of the ſkin, which always keeps its colour, notwithſtanding any change which the body may aſſume. But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance relating to the eye of this animal is, that it often moves one while the other appears to be entirely at reſt; nay, ſometimes one eye will ſeem to look directly

directly forward, while the other is looking backward; and one will look up to the ſky, while the other is directed towards the earth.

THE thickneſs of the body differs at different ſeaſons; from the back to the belly it will ſometimes meaſure two inches, which may be ſoon after decreaſed to one, having the power of blowing up, and contracting itſelf at pleaſure; which power is not confined to the extenſion of the back and belly, but alſo the legs and tail.

THE ſkin, which is very cold to the touch, is of an unequal ſurface, and has a grain ſomething ſhagreen, but much ſofter. It is thickly ſtudded with ſmall protuberances, which ſeem to be highly poliſhed, all of which, together with the ſkin, are covered with almoſt imperceptible ſpots of a pale red and yellow colour, which, when the animal dies, becomes of a greyiſh brown.

WHEN the Camelion is at reſt in a ſhady place, the protuberances appear of a blueiſh grey, except on the claws, where they are white with a little yellow; but,

when in the ſun, it is of a greyiſh brown, inclining to a tawny colour; while that part of the ſkin which the ſun does not affect, changes into ſeveral brighter colours, forming ſpots about the ſize of half a finger in breadth: ſome of theſe ſpots deſcend from the ſpine, half way on the back, and others on the ſides, arms, and tail.

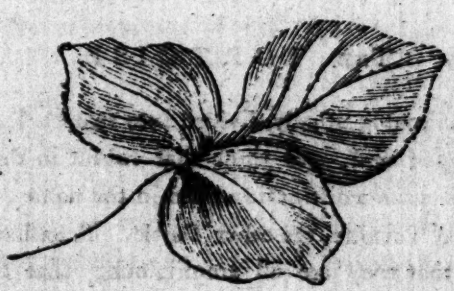
When the ſun goes off, the firſt grey colour returns by degrees, and ſpreads all over the body, the bottom of the feet excepted. Sometimes it appears covered with brown ſpots of a greeniſh hue. If wrapped up in a white linen cloth for two or three minutes, its natural colour will become much lighter, but not quite white, as ſome authors have aſſerted. This experiment is, however, ſufficient to prove, that the Camelion will aſſume a light colour as well as any other, though the contrary has been aſſerted by different writers.

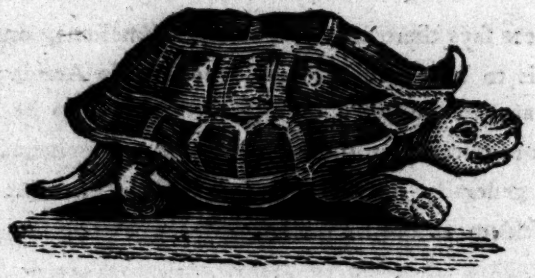
An ingenious author, in his *Travels through Aſia*, ſays he had four of theſe animals in his poſſeſſion at one time, which changed their colours four different times in half an hour, without any evident reaſons. But he adds thereto, that

their

their moſt conſtant colour is a beautiful green ſpotted with yellow, and ſometimes with brown. They often aſſume a grey, or rather a mouſe-colour, and ſometimes that of a Mole.

BELON ſays there are two kinds of Camelions, one of which is to be found in Egypt, the other in Arabia; to which another author adds a third, which is to be met with in Mexico; but thoſe from Egypt are reckoned the largeſt, generally meaſuring a foot in length, while the others ſeldom exceed ſix inches.





## The TORTOISE.

THIS animal is uſually divided into two claſſes; thoſe that live upon land, and thoſe that ſubſiſt in the water: but uſe has made a diſtinction even in the name; the one being called Tortoiſe, the other Turtle. Seba has proved, however, that they are all amphibious; that the Land Tortoiſe will live in the water, and that the Sea Turtle can be fed upon land. The Land Tortoiſe is generally found

found from one to five feet long, from the tip of the ſnout to the end of the tail; and from five to eighteen inches acroſs the back. It has a ſmall head, ſomewhat reſembling that of a ſerpent; an eye without the upper lid, the under eye-lid ſerving to cover and keep it in ſafety. It has a long ſcaly tail, like that of the Lizard. It can put out, or conceal its head at pleaſure, under the great pent-houſe of its ſhell, where it remains ſecure from all attacks.

TORTOISES are remarkable for longevity, living generally upwards of eighty years. There was one kept in the garden belonging to Lambeth Palace, that was remembered above an hundred and twenty years.

THIS animal retires to ſome cavern to ſleep for the winter; during which time, when its food is no longer in plenty, it happily becomes inſenſible to want: it is ſometimes buried two or three feet in the ground, having firſt providently furniſhed its hole with moſs, graſs, and other ſubſtances; as well to keep the retreat warm, as to ſerve for food, in caſe it ſhould prematurely wake from its ſtate

of ſtupefaction. From this dormant ſtate it is roufed to activity by the genial return of ſpring.

They are frequently taken into gardens, where they deſtroy inſects and ſnails in great abundance.

The ſtrength of this animal is very great: children have been ſeen to get upon the back of it, when it has not appeared to be overloaded, but moved off with its burden to where it expected to be fed; but would carry them no farther.

In the external form, all Tortoiſes nearly reſemble each other; their outward covering being compoſed of two great ſhells; one of which is laid upon the other, touching only at the edges: but, upon a cloſer inſpection, we ſhall find that the upper ſhell is compoſed of no leſs than thirteen pieces, which are laid flat upon the ribs, like the tiles of a houſe; by which the ſhell is kept arched and ſupported. To an inattentive obſerver, the ſhells, both above and below, ſeem to make each but one piece; but they are bound together at the edges by very ſtrong and hard ligaments.

The

## THE SEAL.

THIS animal is found, with ſome variety, in almoſt every quarter of the globe; in the northern ſeas of Aſia, Europe, and America, as well as the leſs frequented regions towards the ſouth pole. Its uſual length is from five to ſix feet; the body is cloſely covered with ſhort hair, of various colours, ſmooth and ſhining; its tongue is forked at the end; it has two canine teeth in each jaw,

ſix

ſix cutting teeth in the upper, and four in the lower; it has five toes on each foot, furniſhed with ſtrong ſharp claws, which enable it to climb the rocks, on which it frequently baſks. It ſwims with great ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, is very playful, and ſports without fear about ſhips and boats. It feeds on various kinds of fiſh, and is frequently ſeen near the ſhore in purſuit of its prey.

SEALS are found in great abundance on the coaſts of Great Britain; particularly in the deep receſſes and caverns in the northern parts of the iſland, where they reſort in the breeding time, and continue till the young ones are old enough to go to ſea. The time for taking Seals is in the month of October, or the beginning of November. The hunters, provided with torches and bludgeons, enter the mouths of the caverns about midnight, and row in as far as they can, where they land; and, being properly ſtationed, begin by making a great noiſe, which alarms the Seals, and brings them down from all parts of the cavern, in a confuſed body, making frightful ſhrieks and cries. In this hazardous employment, great care is neceſſary, on the part of the hunters, to avoid the

the throng, which preſſes down with great impetuoſity, and bears away every thing that oppoſes its progreſs; but when the firſt crowd is paſt, they kill great numbers of young ones, which generally ſtraggle behind, by ſtriking them on the noſe.

A YOUNG Seal yields above eight gallons of oil. When full grown, their ſkins are very valuable, and make a beautiful kind of leather, much uſed in making ſhoes, &c.

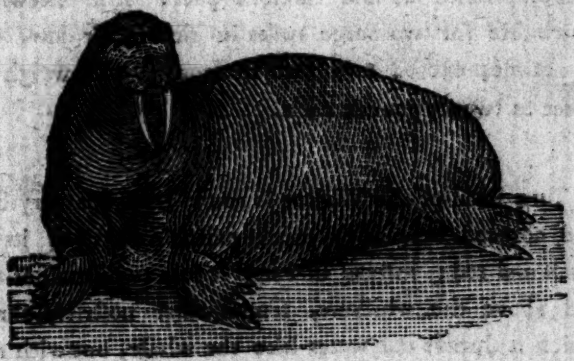
THE fleſh of the Seal is ſometimes eaten; and that it was formerly admitted to the tables of the great, may be ſeen in the bill of fare of a ſumptuous entertainment given by Archbiſhop Nevill in the reign of Edward the Fourth.

THE growth of Seals is ſo amazingly rapid, that, after nine tides from their birth, they are as active as the old ones. The female brings forth her young on the land, ſits on her hind legs while ſhe ſuckles them, and, as ſoon as they are able, carries them to ſea, learns them to ſwim

and

and ſearch for food. When they become fatigued, ſhe places them on her back. The young ones know the voice of their mother, and attend to her call. The voice of the Seal has been compared to the hoarſe barking of a Dog; when young, it is clearer, and reſembles the mewing of a Cat.

SEALS are likewiſe found in the Mediterranean and Caſpian ſeas, in the Lake of Baikal, and ſome of the larger lakes. Theſe are ſmaller than the ſalt-water Seals; but ſo fat, that they ſeem almoſt ſhapeleſs.



## THE WALRUS, or SEA-HORSE.

THERE are ſeveral animals whoſe reſidence is almoſt conſtantly in the water, and which ſeem to partake greatly of the nature of fiſhes, that are nevertheleſs claſſed by naturaliſts under the denomination of quadrupeds; and being perfectly amphibious, living with equal eaſe in the water as on the land, may be conſidered as the laſt ſtep in the ſcale of Nature, by which we are conducted from one great

great diviſion of the animal world to the other. Of theſe the Walrus is the moſt conſiderable for its ſize, being ſometimes found eighteen feet in length, and twelve in circumference at the thickeſt part: it is likewiſe remarkable for two large tuſks in the upper jaw, which ſometimes exceed two feet in length, and weigh from three to twenty pounds each.

THE head of the Walrus is round; its lips very broad, and covered over with thick pellucid briſtles; its eyes ſmall and red; inſtead of ears, it has two ſmall orifices; and above the whiſkers, ſemicircular noſtrils, through which it throws out water like the whale, but with much leſs noiſe. Its ſkin is thick and wrinkled, and has a thin covering of ſhort browniſh hair; its legs are ſhort; it has five toes on each foot, connected by membranes, and on each toe a ſmall nail; the hind feet are very broad, and extended nearly on a line with the body.

THE Walrus is chiefly found in the northern ſeas. Great herds of them are ſometimes ſeen together on the ſea ſhore, or ſleeping on an iſland of ice. When alarmed, they

they inſtantly throw themſelves into the water with great precipitation; if wounded, they become furious, and unite in the defence of each other; will attack a boat, and endeavour to ſink it by ſtriking their great teeth into its ſides, ar the ſame time bellowing in a moſt hideous manner. It is hunted for its teeth, which are equal to thoſe of the Elephant for durability and whiteneſs. An ordinary Walrus is ſaid to yield half a ton of oil, equal in goodneſs to that of the whale.

The female produces one or two young at a time, which ſhe ſuckles upon land.

In climbing upon the ice, the Walrus makes uſe of its teeth as hooks to ſecure its hold, and draw its great unwieldy body after it. It feeds on ſea-weeds and ſhell-fiſh, which is ſaid to diſengage from the rocks to which they adhere with its tuſks. The White Bear is its greateſt enemy. In the combats between theſe animals, the Walrus is ſaid to be generally victorious, on account of the deſperate wounds it inflicts with its teeth.

End of Vol. I.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
87
MAR